INSURANCE.

Indian Insurance Companies are national concerns.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

Indian Merchants therefore must support them.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XVI NO 40— BOMBAY THURSDAY FEBRUARY 16 1928 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH and LONDON CALLING at MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1928			
18 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,986
25 ,,	RAJPUTANA..		16,568
3 Mar.	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA ..	16,302
10 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
17 ,,	RAZMAK@† ..		10,602
24 ,,	CHINA§ ..		7,552
24 ,,	RANPURA ..		16 601
31 ,,	MOOLTAN* ..		20,847
7 Apr.	RANCHI ..		16,650
14 ,,	RAZMAK@ ..		10,602
21 ,,	RAWALPINDI ..		16,619
28 ,,	MALOJA* ..		20,837
5 May.	RAJPUTANA. ..		16,568
12 ,,	MOREA ..		10,953
19 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
26 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA* ..	16,088
2 June	MACEDONIA. ..		11,120
9 ,,	MALWA * ..		10 986
16 ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
23 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA x	16,572
30 ,,	MANTUA ..		10,946
7 July	RANPURA* ..		16,601
14 ,,	MOREA ..		10,953
21 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTAN ..	20,847
28 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

† 1st Saloon only.

§EXTRA SAILING OF S.S. CHINA AT THE FOLLOWING REDUCED RATES :—

1st Saloon to London A. £80, B. £70, C. £60
1st Saloon to Marseilles A. £72, B. £62, C. £55.
2nd Saloon to London A. £54, B. £52.
2nd Saloon to Marseilles A. £50, B. £48.

§PECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA," on the 2nd of June, 1928, and terminating with the "KAISER-I-HIND" due in Bombay on the 21st September. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions ... £120
To Marseilles and back £100

P. & O. SPECIAL TRAIN MARSEILLES—LONDON.

During the months of June, July and August the fare by this train will be reduced to £10.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Ports Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1928		
23rd Feb.	MANORA ..	7,888
15th March	DUMANA ..	8,427
5th April	MANELA ..	8,303
3rd May	DOMALA ..	8,441
14th June	MANORA ..	7,881

P. & O. STRAITS, SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1928		
29th March	NALDERA ..	Colombo and Australia
24th April.	DELTA ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
26th April.	NARKUNDA ..	Colombo, and Australia.
24th May	MULTAN ..	Colombo and Australia
7th June Connecting	RAWALPINDI at Colombo with COMORIN ..	Colombo Straits, China & Japan for Australia
5th July Connecting	RAJPUTANA .. at Colombo with MONGOLIA ..	Colombo Straits, China & Japan for Australia

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1928		
17th Feb.	VASNA ..	Busreh via Karachi.
18th ,,	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Porebunder Dwarka & Cutch Mandvie.
20th ,,	VITA ..	Karachi via Port Okha & Cutch Mandvie.
22nd ,,	ELLORA ..	Mombasa.
22nd ,,	BARJORA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
29th ,,	KHANDALA..	East & South Africa.

‡Extra sailing to Mombasa only.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through Passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort. Bombay.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Malacca Maru ..	5374	15 Feb.	29 Feb.
Tamatsu Maru ..	4646	29 ,,	1 Mar.
Sniyo Maru ..	6550	20 ,,	4 ,,
Osaka Maru ..	3741	25 ,,	8 ,,
*Tamba Maru ..	5845	1 March	15 ,,
Tasmania Maru..	4165	7 ,,	8 ,,
Moji Maru ..	3757	18 ,,	29 ,,

*Passenger Steamer.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone Nos. 20279, 23738. Telg. "Yusen."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer	Arrival	Departure.
Taizan Maru ..	14th Feb.	21st Feb.
Sumatra Maru ..	14th ,,	24th ,,
Ichiyo Maru ..	9th ,,	29th ,,
Tsurushima M ..	25th ,,	4th Mar.
Honolulu Maru ..	24th ,,	8th ,,
Shingo Maru ..	27th ,,	12th ,,
Indo Maru ..	1st March	16th ,,
Shinnoh Maru ..	13th ,,	25th ,,
Celebes Maru ..	26th ,,	10th Apr.

For Particulars apply to:—
CH. MURASE, Manager.
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473.
Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
Box No. 355.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.
Agents.
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

BANKING

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
(ESTABLISHED 1880).

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	,, 100,000,000
Reserved Fund	,, 96,500,000

BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Seattle
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	London	Samarang
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Manila	Shimonoseki
Changchun	Nagasaki	Sourabaya
Darien	Newchwang	Sydney
Fengtien	New York	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tokyo
Hankow	Osaka	Tsinan
Harbin	Peking	Tsingtan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Vladivostock
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

WASHIO.
Manager.

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper and sending it to the Manager

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local. Rs. as.	Mofussil. Rs. as.
1 Year	20 0	25 0
6 Months	10 0	12 8
3 Months	5 0	6 4
1 Month	1 14	2 4

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year,

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION.

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign.
Yearly	Rs. 3|8.	Rs. 4.	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Name of Subscriber .....

Address .....

Register No. .....

Date of paper .....

Time of delivery .....

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT,
436-437, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY,
Tel. No. 22997.

"Second To None"

Mr. RANGANATH RAO, of Ranipet writes:—

"I had occasions to use the world famed ATANK NIGRAH PILLS..... I can assure you, the medicine is SECOND TO NONE."

The Atank Nigrah Pills

Cure Brain-fag, Constipation, nervous debility and other mental as well as physical disorders.

Price—Rupee ONE (32 Pills)

For a full list of all our preparations write to:—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar)

KATNI
FRENCH CHALK

The finest quality produced in India, free flowing, Impalpably powdered. Used in the Industries, Soap making, Rice Polishing and in the Foundry. Samples and Prices sent on application.

KATNI
SOAP STONE

LARGE STOCKS AVAILABLE.

THE KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.
Agents:—C. MACDONALD & CO., Laxmi Bldg., Ballard Road, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY

Valuation	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First ..	1917	Rs. 11,532
Second ..	1920	Rs. 27,737
Third ..	1923	Rs. 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to:—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR
Satara City

THE

EAST & WEST

INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1000/- per year.

Purely Indian Concern-Offers everything best in Life Insurance.

Several New attractive plans

Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions.

For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the:—

SECRETARIES, Bombay

When You Spend so much for

Your Clothes why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailor

ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

PRINCESS STREET . BOMBAY

INSURANCE

HAVE YOU CONSIDERED?

One Rupee

per day can get you at age 25

LIFE INSURANCE

or **Rs. TEN THOUSAND** with profits (estimated at Rs. 3,000) payable to you when you are aged 55 or to your heirs in case of premature death.

INQUIRE AT THE

INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE Co. Ltd.

Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, : : : BOMBAY.

INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.

SPLENDID BONUS 25% of the premium refunded as Bonus.

Funds above Rs. 1 LACS.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 or 8 as. per mon Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to th SECRETARY, 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA or to

Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Esoof Building D'Lisstreet, Mazagon, Bombay

INSURE WITH:—

THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE Ltd.

Trustee—Govt. Official Trustee.

No Share-holders—(Established 1891)—No. Capitalists.

CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,000 COMPARED WITH OTHERS, ITS Great Age, Security, Management and Absolutely The LOWEST RATES INSURANCE OVER Rs. 4,00,000.

No promise of Reversionary Bonus. But Cash Bonus in the shape of difference on premium with the bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.

For particulars Apply to:—

P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L., Secretary, 285/10, Bowbazar St., CALCUTTA
AGENCY APPLICATION INVITED.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of
Rupee ONE
for First Twenty Words
AND
ONE ANNA
For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order.
INSTRUCTIONS:

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle", Daily and Sunday Editions. Apply for the Revised Terms of Agency to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle". "Hari" Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED—In the Royal Family of Bhopal, a LADY to work as COMPANION and SECRETARY. She would at least be an undergraduate and trained, with her Second language Persian and Urdoo, interested in matters educational and experienced in public affairs. Mohammedan or Hindu preferred. Pay according to qualifications. Apply fully stating above points to Box No. 2099, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 29941

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

INSURANCE COMPANY over 100 years old with Funds over 40 Crores, low premium rates and excellent bonus records, require few Agents in Bombay and district preferably well connected men new to Insurance. Attractive terms. Box No. 2101, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 29943

THE GWALIOR
SUN BRAND
PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING,
Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 21986.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle" Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Custom House Road, Bombay.

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET

HOW TO ACQUIRE YOUR OWN HOUSE IN THE SUBURES ON EASY TERMS?—Apply to the Land Manager, Development Department, Old Custom House Yard, Fort, Bombay. Building plots available at low rates at Khar, Chapel Road, Danda, Chembur and Ghatkopar. Plan of each scheme costs One Rupee only. Illustrated booklets available at a few annas.
C 29949

QUETTA PICTURE PALACE TO LET—Offers invited to lease out the above now known as the OPERA HOUSE of Quetta available from 15th May, 1928. Theatre centrally situated midway cantonment and civil limits. Well furnished suitable both for Cinema and Theatrical performances. For further particulars apply to the owner. KHAN BAHADUR ABDUL SATTAR, QUETTA.
C R638

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LD.
PREMIER INDIAN HOTEL.
MIRZAPUR ST., CALCUTTA.

Special Arrangements for Larger Accommodation During Winter Season.
CHARGES:—Rs 10, 6, 4 & 2-8 per diem. (Family suites with bath available).
Telegrams.—'CALHOTEL.'

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 501 of 1918.

PANDHARINATH DADABHAI DHUME ..... Plaintiff.
VS.
NIZAMUDDIN GULAMALLY and others ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 25th day of August, 1919, the following immoveable properties will be sold in one lot by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on THURSDAY, the 1st day of March, 1928, at the hour of 4-45 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

FIRSTLY.—ALL that the right, title and interest of the first Defendant Nizamuddin Gulamally in all that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground with messuages tenements or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the Parel Road, Bhendy Bazar, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (102 2|9) one hundred and two and two-ninths square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "B" Ward No. 2275 and Street Nos. 439-443, New Survey No. 3665 and bounded as follows: that is to say: on or towards the East by the property of His Highness the Aga Khan, on or towards the West by the said Parel Bhendy Bazar, on or towards the North by the house of Borah Kadarbhai and on or towards the South by the house of Memon Sulleman which premises were formerly in the possession of the tenants of the said Sakinabai.

SECONDLY:—All that the right, title and interest of the first Defendant Nizamuddin Gulamally in all that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being in Shaikh Adi Janjikar Street, now called Janjikar Street, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement eight and one-third (8 1|3) square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes formerly under No. 4 and now under Ward C No. 532 and Street No. 63, New Survey No. 1948, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the house of Dhunji Ukerda, on or towards the West by the house of Gulabchand Bhimji, on or towards the North by the said Janjikar Street and on or towards the South by the house of Dhunji Ukerda, and which premises were formerly in the possession of the said Sakinabai.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. SMETHAM BYRNE AND LAMBERT, Attorneys for the Plaintiff above-named, at No. 46, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 20th day of January, 1928.

H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
29878

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3 8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

TENDERS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF CONNECTING RODS FOR SWITCHES.

THE AGENT, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites tenders for the supply of:—

69 AND 82 LBS. SECTION.

(A) 24 sets Rods connecting 1-3|8in. in sets of 1 back and 1 front rod for 12 feet switches as per drawing No. 13504.

(B) 24 sets Rods connecting 1-3|8in. in sets 2 back and 1 front rod for 18 feet switches as per drawing No. 13505.

100 LBS. SECTION.

(C) 24 sets Rods connecting 1-3|8in. with pins in sets of 1 back and 1 front rod for 12 feet switches as per drawing No. 24471.

(D) 24 sets Rods connecting 1-3|8in. with pins in sets of 2 back and 1 front rod for 18 feet switches as per drawing No. 24472.

2. The prescribed form of tender, with conditions on which tenders will be received, can be obtained from the Office of the Railway's Controller of Stores at Parel, Bombay, where drawings can also be inspected.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office up to 3 p.m. (S. T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 14th March, 1928.

4. The result of the tender will be published in the "Indian Trade Journal."

4th February, 1928.

T. G. RUSSELL,
Agent, G. I. P. Railway.
29903

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for 1800 gallons of Betumastic paint suitable for coating steel and iron water pipes in suitable drums or containers will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on the 23rd day of February, 1928.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc. will be issued on payment of Re. 1|- to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will on application, give any further information that may be required.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

W. A. NIVEN,
Hydraulic Engineer.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 14th February, 1928.
29952

JAMNAGAR AND DWARKA RAILWAY.

CONSUMABLE STORES AND STATIONERY.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of the above for the year ending 31st March, 1929. Printed forms and conditions may be obtained on application to the STORE-KEEPER. Latest date for receipt of tender 15th March, 1928.

Jamnagar, 14th February, 1928.
29951

PUBLIC NOTICES.

P. J. HINDU GYMKHANA.

GYMKHANA DINNER.

IT has been arranged to hold GYMKHANA DINNER on SATURDAY, the 3rd March, 1928. Members desirous to join will inform the undersigned not later than 25th instant.

P. R. DALVIE,
J. S. SHROFF,
Jt. Hon. Secretaries.
R721

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED, BOMBAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Bank of India, Ltd., will be held at the Registered Office, Oriental Buildings, on THURSDAY, the 16th February, 1928, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) for the following objects:—

(1) To receive the Report of the Directors and the Audited Accounts of the Bank for the year ended 31st December, 1927.

(2) To declare a dividend.

(3) To elect Directors in the places of those who retire but are eligible for re-election.

(4) To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

NOTICE is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 6th February to SATURDAY, the 18th February, 1928, both days inclusive.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.
Bombay, 24th January, 1928.

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO,
120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT GIRGAUM ROAD.

Under instructions of Mr. Lalubhai Narsilal, Rangildas Gopaldas Tolat and Narottamdas Chabildas, the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Mr. Moreshwar Narayen Kirtikar and his son Narayenrao Moreshwar Kirtikar the mortgagors in exercise of the power of sale reserved to the said Mortgagees under an indenture of mortgage dated the 21st day of February, 1922, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will SATURDAY, the 18th instant sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the following property:—

All that piece of land together with the tenement or dwelling houses standing thereon situate at Girgaum or Breach Candy Road and at Dady Seth Agiary Street, admeasuring about 287 square yards bearing Collector's Old No. 40, New No. 244, Old Survey No. 391, New Survey No. 248, Cadastral Survey No. 1959, Bhuleshwar Division and assessed by the Municipality under C Ward No. 4204 and 4206 Street Nos. 369, 371, 1 and bounded on the North by the property of the late Moroba Sadashiv, on the South partly by the Dady Seth Agiary Lane and partly by the property of late Vithoba Vasudeoji, on East by the property of Nagindas Vizbhukhandas and on the West by the said Girgaum or Breach Candy Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Malvi Mody Ranchoddas and Co., Mortgagees' Attorneys or to the undersigned.

GRAND FURNITURE SALE AT WODEHOUSE ROAD, "RAFIA" MANZIL, NEAR HOTEL MAJESTIC AND NEXT TO THE ADMIRALTY HOUSE

On SUNDAY, the 19th February, 1928 at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above address very valuable and made after the owner's special design, teak wood, carved blackwood and Jacobean furniture, complete suite of dining drawing, and five bed-rooms furniture, rich glass porcelain and silver ware, large size teakwood refrigerator, made-to-order dressers, sideboard and dinner waggons, Chesterfields by Roberts, Jacobean by Army and Navy, and drawing room suites by Dewji Canji, roll-top writing table, artistic made writing desks, phonograph, open carved chiffoniers, mirror back cabinets, brass ornaments, Jacobean bedsteads with patent box mattresses, almyrahs, dressing table and chest of drawers with 3 mirrors, reclining sofas, wardrobes, linen and other cupboards, almyrahs, hatstand, pictures, etc., etc.

The property of a European gentleman.

Catalogues are published and the property now on view.

BENNETT & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE

NEXT SATURDAY
3, 6 and 9-30 P. M.

The Picture that no language can do justice to

THE BIG PARADE

Story of a Soldier boy on Active service, and of a Girl who made him forget the Grim reality of war.

Featuring the GREAT STARS

JOHN GILBERT
and
RENEE ADOREE

Augmented Orchestra and Stage effects.

Booking at the Theatre from Friday

FIRST NATIONAL PICTURES
Present
"THE PERFECT SAP"
with
BEN LYON and PAULINE STARKE
"LIZZIES OF THE FIELD."
Time: 6-15, 8-15 & 10 p.m.
PATHE CINEMA Royal Opera House.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE
CAPITOL

TO-NIGHT at 6-30 and 10 P.M.

LYA MARA
In the Entrancing Waltz Romance
THE BLUE DANUBE
9 Parts

NEXT SATURDAY
SENSATIONAL DOUBLE ATTRACTION
The film that was topic of comment in Calcutta when it was banned and subject of question
in the
BRITISH PARLIAMENT
THE TRIUMPH OF THE RAT
featuring
IVOR NOVELLO
also
EL RADIANTS
in
DREAM FANTASTIQUE
ASTOUNDING PANTOMIME.

EXTRAORDINARY WONDERS

PRACTICAL DEMONSTRATION OF THE EXTENT TO WHICH MEMORY CAN BE TRAINED.

Astonishing Feats of Memory by Prof. TIMOTHY D. AVDHANI who has trained his Memory to such an extraordinary extent that he has given complete and astounding demonstrations of his powers under all kinds of tests before educated men, Rajas, Mahrajas, Heads of Educational deparments, Schools and Colleges, gaining innumerable testimonials and several gold medals from them.

AT

MARWADI VIDHIAYLAYA,

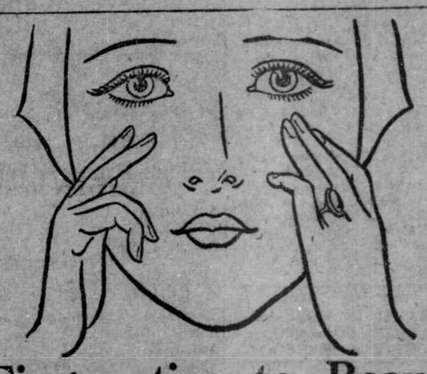
SANDHURST ROAD, BOMBAY

On SUNDAY 19th February from 4-30 to 6-30 (S. T.)

This Demonstration is Open to the Public.

ADMISSION FREE.

TEACHERS & STUDENTS are SPECIALLY invited to see this extraordinary demonstration.



Finger tips to Beauty

Here's the sure way to a beautiful complexion. To-night when you go to bed take a little pure Mercolized Wax and gently massage it in with the finger tips. Then while you sleep the Wax will be gently and imperceptibly dissolving away the microscopic atoms of old, worn out cuticle which have been clogging up the pores and making your skin seem so dull and muddy. You'll wake in the morning to find the fresh, clear skin, which was growing underneath all the time, has at last got the chance Nature meant it to have.

You'll be surprised at the difference even one night will make. Keep up the treatment for a few days and you will realise how needless are artificial aids if you only keep the skin clear in this simple, natural way. Just ask any chemist for a small jar of ordinary, pure Mercolized Wax. It is usually sold in two sizes.

MERCOLIZED WAX

DOES NOT contain Mercury or anything injurious to the complexion, and is guaranteed not to encourage the growth of hair.

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World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

OPENED 17 POINTS LOWER ON EASIER LIVERPOOL—U.S.A. JANUARY CONSUMPTION 582,000 BALES—FIGURE BETTER THAN EXPECTATION—GENERAL BUYING—SCATTERED SELLING AT THE ADVANCE—FUTURES 21 TO 13 POINS HIGHER.

New York, Feb. 14.

The New York futures market opened 17 points lower on reports of easier feeling on the Liverpool Cotton Exchange. The census Bureau in its report of U.S.A. Mills consumption for January showed 582,000. Bales. This report was better than expectation and prices assumed a feverish tone and recorded a rise of 44 points from the lowest level at the opening of the session, on general buying and short covering. At the rise there was scattered selling believed to be by jobbers with a view to secure profits. The net change was a rise of 21 to 13 points at the close. Spot Cotton prices improved 20 points to 18.70c.

The New Orleans futures market ruled firm and closed at a rise of 26 to 30 points. Spot Cotton prices improved 32 points to 18.32c.

The consumption during the past month proved rather satisfactory and influenced considerable fresh buying. December 1927 consumption was 544,000 Bales. Below we give January figures during the past five seasons:—

Year.	Consumption.
1928	582,000 Bales.
1927.	605,000 ..
1926.	588,000 ..
1925.	590,000 ..
1924.	577,000 ..

The International Cotton figures for the first half of the season will be shortly out and we presume it will present a optimistic view of the situation.

Some scattered rain is reported from West Texas, but the market being sold out, prices are soaring high on favourable developments. While we think it risky to follow the advance further at the moment it safe to await for developments and lower prices to effect purchases.

PRIVATE CABLES.

A. Nordon and Co.:—"Think tendency higher."

Reuter: "Market early declined on lower Liverpool advices, but rallied later on census reporf construed bullish and general buying."

N. Y. JULY FLUCTUATIONS.

	New York, Feb. 14.
Previous close	18.23
10 a.m.	18.06—17 opening
	Lowest.
11 a.m.	18.42+19
12 noon	18.38+15
12-10 p.m.	18.50+27 Highest
3 p.m.	18.39+16 Closing

NEW YORK COTTON

	New York, Feb. 14
March	18.21+21
May	18.34+17
July	18.39+16
October	18.21+13
December	18.20+13
Middling Spot ...	18.70+20

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

	New York, Feb. 14.
March	18.09+30
May	18.05+26
Middling Spot	18.32+32
	New York, Feb. 14.
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)	
March	18.24
May	18.40
July	18.42
	New York. Noon Call.
March	18.17
May	18.33
July	18.38
	New Orleans. 9-30 a.m.
March	18.08
May	18.08
July	18.13

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

	New York, Feb. 14. Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports ...	44,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain ...	28,000
Day's Exports to the Continent ...	24,000

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

	New York, Feb. 14.
Demand Bills	487.00

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Feb. 14.

Coffee Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) Spot. 15.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

	1928	1926-27
F. P. Bales		
Receipts to date 14-2-28	6829000	10428000
Yesterday do.	44000	59000
Exports to date do.	4672000	7056000
Stock at Ports 10-2-28	2274000	2879000
,, Interior Towns do.	1088000	1850000
,, Liverpool 10-2-28	834000	1321000
Visible Supply 10-2-28	5400000	7041000
Quantity in Sight do	11409000	15045000

LIVERPOOL.

EASY ON REPORTS OF RAIN—BULLISH CONSUMPTION FIGURE—CONSIDERABLE BUYING SALES 7000 BALES FUTURES 17 TO 13 POINTS HIGHER.

Liverpool, Feb. 14.

The Liverpool futures market opened easy at a decline of 2 points and declined further on reports of rains in West Texas. Later on prices improved on considerable buying influenced by bullish consumption figure of American Mills. The market closed at a rise of 17 to 13 points. Spot Cotton prices declined 6 points to 10.17d. per lb and sales amounted 7,000 Bales.

Empire cotton futures improved 17 points in sympathy with firmness of American ring. Egyptian prices rose 27 points on reports of locust in Sudan.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Springman and Co:—"Dull pending news from New York. Market advanced unexpectedly on consumption figures showing an increase. Think advance only temporary."

Hornby Hemelryk and Co:—"America consumed last month 5,82,000."

Locusts reported Sudan.

Cable from Manchester:—"Strongly rumoured Spinners Federation have decided to press claims for reduced wages and longer hours in American sections. The report is from a trustworthy source."

Messrs Patel Bros. have received the following cable from Liverpool dated 14th inst.

Rains have taken place in west Texas Reported Spinners Federation advised members to press for reduced wages and longer hours.

Market advanced on American consumption figures

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received to-day the following cable from Liverpool friends:—

"America consumed 582,000 bales. Report is better than expected. Purchases are being made on orders from Wall Street."

(MESSRS. LANGLEY AND CO'S REPORT.)

Americans:—We publish below telegrams passed between ourselves and a valued correspondent in New York:—

From ourselves to New York:—

"Is American Trade Improving?"

"Looks To us as if Your Market is not Long."

"Looks as if Market will work Gradually Higher.

Do You Agree?"

"At Present Level What Acreage Increase do you Expect?"

Reply received from New York:—

"American Trade Improving."

"On A Further Advance Market Likely To Get Long".

"Prefer Selling Around 19 Cents And Scale Up From That Level."

Think There is likely to be an Acreage Increase Of 10 per cent On The Basis of Price At 17 Cents."

We have received the following telegarm from our Liverpool correspondents:—

"U. S. Mill Consumption January 582,000 Against 544,000 For December. Active Spindles 31698000 Against 31715000 In December."

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

	Liverpool, Feb. 14.	
February		9.79+16
March	9.59	9.78+17
April		9.73+17
May	9.55	9.73+17
June		9.68+16
July	9.51	9.68+16
August		9.60+15
September		9.57+14
October	9.36	9.51+14
November		9.47+13
December		9.48+14
January	9.33	9.47+14
February		9.47+14
Middling Spot		10.17—06

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

LIVERPOOL., Feb. 14.	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	7,000
Sales on Speculation	200
Sales of East Indian Cotton	50

INDIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, Feb. 14.
Scinde, Fully Good ...	7.45
,, Fine ...	7.65
,, Superefine ...	7.85
Bengal, Good ...	7.25
,, Fully Good ...	7.45
,, Fine ...	7.65
Oomra, Good ...	7.90
,, Fully Good ...	8.15
,, Fine ...	8.40
Broach, Fully Good ...	8.90
,, Fine ...	9.15
,, Superfine ...	9.40

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, Feb. 14.
February ...	16.78+27
March ...	16.88+27
April ...	16.88+27
May ...	17.05+26
June ...	17.05+26
July ...	17.18+26
August ...	17.18+26
September ...	17.17+26
October ...	17.31+23
November ...	17.33+23
December ...	17.31+23
January ...	17.28+23
February ...	17.28+23
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot...	17.25—10

BOMBAY.

SCATTERED COVERING—GENERAL LIQUIDATION—LOWER LIVERPOOL —CLOSED QUIET.

Bombay, Feb. 15.

Following a further rise of 21 points in New York futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 361/- for Broach A/M. delivery and improved to Rs. 362/8 on short covering. At this level general liquidation resulted in a decline. Liverpool opened weak at a decline of 7 points and local prices eased off to Rs. 358/8 but recovered somewhat and were as under at 4-30 p.m.:—

F.G.M.G. Broach A-M. 359/12
F.G.M.G. Broach J-A. 362
F.G.M.G. Bengal Mar. 298
F.G.M.G. Bengal May 301
Fine M.G. Oomra Mar. 329
Fine M.G. Oomra May 329/8

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, Feb. 15.

The forward market opened at Rs. 359/4 for Broach Apl/May delivery and ruled easy on selling by Commission houses. The tone was quiet and quotations at 6-30 p.m. were as under:—

F.G.M.G. Broach Apl/May	358
,, ,, ,, July/Aug	360/4
,, ,, Bengal March	297
,, ,, ,, May	300
Fine M.G. Oomra March	328/8
,, ,, ,, May	329

BROACH A.-M. FLUCTUATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 15

361, 362/8, 358/8, 360, 358.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay, Feb. 15.
February	208.90+1.80
May	215.80+1.80
August	220.50+1.70

DAILY ROOM RATE

	Bombay, Feb. 15.
Bengal March	298
Bengal May	301
Broach A.M.	359
Broach J.A.	361
Oomra March	329
Oomra May	329

SPOT RATES.

	Bombay, Feb. 15.				
Bengal	320	314	307	300	292
S. P.	318	312	305	298	290
Rajputana	320	314	307	300	292
Punjab American	..	415	408	401	..
Oomra No. 3	345	338	331	321	..
C. P. No. 1	375	368	361	351	..
C. P. No. 2	360	353	346	336	..
Khandesh	..	333	323	313	303
Muthia	..	..	318	308	249

EAST INDIAN COTTON

BREUL AND CO'S REPORT

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

	Since 1st September. Bombay, Feb. 15.		
in full-pressed Bales	Yesterday.	This year	Last year.
Khandesh	1,491	1,98,875	2,76,127
Central India	1,881	1,79,466	1,87,611
Barsi and Nagar	1,838	1,96,832	1,47,501
Hyderabad-Gaorani	986	79,927	49,284
Berar	2,375	4,07,615	4,12,557
Central Provinces	1,848	1,73,995	1,50,703
Total Oomras	9,919	12,36,710	12,22,783
Dholera		61,133	56,453
N.-W. Provinces	130	60,559	51,951
Rajputana	351	26,169	25,833
Sind-Punjab	271	1,08,223	77,695
Broach		2,615	581
Coompta and Dharwar	50	3,976	20,216
Westerns-Northerns		3,808	9,323
Cocoanada			395
Timnevelly and Cambodia		7,648	4,626
Persian		3,294	2,874
American		22,093	79,731
Egyptian and African		10,205	22,242
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		64	50
Total	10,721	15,46,497	15,72,853

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

	1st Sept. to 9th Feb.		
in full-pressed Bales	Yesterday.	This year	Last year.
Europe	6,600	2,78,327	12,7,118
Japan and China	1	4,16,749	5,76,529
Coast Ports		12,569	5,665
Up-country by Rail		41,033	46,091
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		31,625	76,115
Total	6,601	7,70,303	8,21,522

BULLION MARKET

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Assn. Ltd.)

SILVER.

	Bombay, Feb. 15.
London Ready	26-5/16
Forward	26-5/16
London-Shanghai:—	
Opening	2-7-3/16
Closing	2-7-3/16
New York Cent	57-1/2
Silver Ready	59 9 0

	Opening	Highest	Lowest	Closing
Maha	59-10	59-10	59- 9	59- 9
Falguna	59-11	59-11	59-10	59-10
Chaitra	59-12	59-12	59-11	59-11

GOLD.

	Bombay, Feb. 15.		
Gold Ready	21	7	3
Falguna	21	7	6
Chaitra	21	8	3
Narandas Motilal Native Gold Bars touch 96, 97, 98, 99	21	7	3
National City	21	9	6

EXCHANGE

Bombay, Feb. 15.

LONDON:—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 15/16
Bank's selling D D 1/5 31/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 7/32.
Bank's buying T T 1/6.
Bank's buying D D 1/6 1/32.
Tone of Exchange:—Quiet, uncertain.
PARIS:—
Bank's selling 1st D 917.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 957.
Bank's buying D D 942.
JAPAN:—
Bank's selling T T 128 1/2.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P 125
HONGKONG:—
Bank's selling D D 138.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 175 3/4
SINGAPORE:—
Bank's selling D D 157.
NEW YORK:—
Bank's selling D D 274 1/2.
London—Gold per oz. Ready 84-10 1/2.
London.—Silver per oz.—Ready 26.5.
London Silver per oz.—Forward 26/5.
Tone of Silver:—Steady: India and China sold. Market quiet and idle but the undertone is good.
American Cross Rate Dol. 4.87-7/16.
Paris Cross Rate Frcs. 124.01.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Feb. 15.

3 months 4-3/16 per cent.
6 months 4-3/16 per cent.
Money Call 6-1/4 per cent.
One/Three Months 5-1/2 per cent.
Six months 5 per cent.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Steady.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay, Feb. 15. Ready.	delivery contract
	Red leafy	March
Bengal Superfine	310	
Bengal Fine	305 + 6	
Bengal F.G.	295	
Sind-Punjab Fine	305	
Sind-Punjab F.G.	295	
Wardha-Hingt Fine	355/57	
Nagpur Fine	355/57	+29
Yeotmal Fine	345/47	
Arvi Fine	345	+15
Amraoti Fine	335	
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	330/32	+ 1/2
Mulkapur Fine	325/27	
Khandesh Fine	315/17	—10
Muthia Fine		
Muthia F.G.		—27/8
Nanded/Purna F.G. G.S.	370	
Purna F.G.G.S.	340	
Parbhani/Saitu F.G.G.S.		
Indore/Ujjain Fine	355	
Burwah Sanavad Fine	335	
Broach F.G.		April
Broach Fine		+20 +17/8
Westerns M.G.		— 5/6
Westerns H.G.		
Cambodia	460 April	May
Miraj/Sangh	400	
Compta Good	405	+32/3 -23/9
Dholera		
Kadi/Viramgam		

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Feb. 15.

100	Jamshed Mill	Mandusar	342
100	Forces Co.	Wardha	362
100	Forbes Co.	Arvi	346
100	Langli & Co.	Mandusar	340
100	Currimbhai	Nanded	380
100	Currimbhai	Ujjain	351
100	Currimbhai	Zinza	585
100	G G Kesha	Shegaon	320
100	G G Kesha	Nagar	310
300	Japan T. & Co.	Saiku	314
100	Japan T. & Co.	Botad	320
100	Japan T. & Co.	Amraoti	336
100	Japan T. & Co.	Pulgaon	350
100	Japan T. & Co.	Berar	338
100	Jetha Devji	Jalna	325
100	Bombay Co.	Veraval	290
100	Patel Cotton & Co.	Barwaha	323

STOCKS AND SHARES

FIRMNESS FOLLOWED BY REALIZATION

INDIAN CEMENTS VERY STEADY.

Bombay Feb. 15.

MILL SHARES.

Following further rise in the values of raw cotton, Mill Shares opened steady at unchanged quotations. There was good enquiry for Bombay Dyeing and Nagpur Shares. Later on prices ruled easy on realization by holders. The undertone of the market was very healthy and it appears that at any further decline of values, there will be a renewal of buying tendency. Century was rather easy.

MISCELLANEOUS

Yesterday's strength continued at the opening of the session in Tata Iron Shares. Ordinary opened at Rs. 84/8 and improved to Rs. 85/- but met increased selling pressure and declined Rs. 83/4. Deferred Shares armed upto Rs. 306/4 but reacted to Rs. 296/4, when some resistance was noticeable. It improved slightly before the close with a good undertone. Tata Hydros were steady. Indian Cement Shares ruled very steady on various rumours that this concern is negotiating with Dwarka Cements with a view to buy. Akolas closed firm

SECURITIES.

Government papers ruled quiet but steady with a limited business.

COTTON MILLS.

	Feb. 15, 1928 Paid up.	Closing rates.
100	Ahmed. Advance	400
100	Alliance	30
50	Apollo	6
500	Bombay Cotton	317/8
200	Bombay Dyeing	953/12
250	Bradbury	270
100	Century	465
100	Central India	535
500	Central India Pr.	485
100	Colaba Land	146/4
100	Coorla	172/8
100	Crescent	190/10
250	Currim	260
500	David	270
250	Dawn	660
200	Edward Sassoon	112/8
10	S. D. Sassoon	0/14/0
100	Elphinstone	17
250	Fazulbhoy	892/8
50	Finlay	160
1000	F. Petit	500
100	Globe	30
100	Gokak	131/4
100	Indian Bleaching	286/4
100	Indore Malwa	362/8
100	Jamshed Mfg.	47/8
50	Kastoorchand	25/4
100	Khatau	85
100	Kohinoor	298/12
1000	Luxmi Cotton	6750
100	Madhavrao Sed.	4
100	Madhowji	115
500	Mathradas	50
1000	Maneckji Petit	1440
100	Mayer Sassoon	86/4
1000	Morarji	2030
200	New Great	318/12
10	New City	130
250	Pabaney	288/12
200	Pearl	603/12
100	Phoenix	420
10	Premier	12/12
1000	Sholapur	7800
250	Simplex	208/12
50	Swan	160
100	Swadeshi	538/12
500	Tata Mill	83/8
500	Vishnu Cotton	8050

BANKS.

900	Imperial	1467/8
125	Imperial	358/12
50	India	92
50	Baroda	92/4
25	Central	25/14
£5	Eastern	90/8
£12 1/2	National Bank	£50

RAILWAYS.

500	Ahr. Pranji	915
	Amritsar Patti	143
1/	Cen. Prov. Rly.	100/8
100	Dhond Baramati	102
100	Guzerat Rly.	93/8
100	Hoshiarpur	99
100	Khulna Baghirhaut Rly.	95
90	Mandura Bhoa	77 x.d.
100	Sara Sirajgunj	99
100	Sialkote	105
100	Sindh Lt. Rly	140
100	Upper Sindh	90
500	Tapty Valley	722/8

MISCELLANEOUS.

100	Ahmedabad Electric	112
100	Andhra Valley	767/8
100	Alcock	398/12
125	B. Burma	858/12
10	B. Burma No. 1	306/4
10	Br. India Insurance	8/8
8sh.	Bt. Burma Pet.	4/14
50	B Tramway	156/14
50	B Tramway Pref.	69
200	Bombay Steam	288/12
50	Bombay Telephone	52/8
10	Bundi Cement	23/14
250	Indian Cement	326/4
10	Central Indian Mining	23
£ 1	Eastern Chemical ordy.	1/8
he 2	Do. Defd.	1
100	Katni Ordinary	253/12
10	Katni Deferred	820
50	Oriental Life Ass.	1950
25	New India Insur.	20/10
10	Punjab P. Cement	15/2
10	Pref.	15/2
10	Shivrajpur	45
75	Tata Iron Ordinary	83/4
30	Tata Iron 1st Defd.	298/12
150	Tata Iron 1st Pref.	138
100	Tata Iron 2nd Pref.	95
1000	Tata Hyuro	1127/8
100	Tata Oil	43
1000	Tata Power Ord.	557/8

SECURITIES.

Bombay, Feb. 15.

3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 76.

4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 94-2.

4 per cent Loan due 1934/37 Rs. 93/8.

4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 87-14.

5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 100.

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 101/4.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1939 Rs. 102-6.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 106/9.

5-1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105/5.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 103-4.

6 per cent Bonds (Free Tax) due 1931 Rs. 104-12

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 108-1.

6-1/2 per cent. Bombay Development loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 111-9.

4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 85-4

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 84/4.

4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 84-8.

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 110-12.

6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs 102.

Forward Rates.—2nd March Sett. 3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 76; 1945-55 Rs. 106-10.

Tone of Market:—Steady.

100	Tata Power Pref.	900
215	Scidia Steam	19/10
	PREFERENCE SHARES	
10	7-1/2 p. c. Punjab Portland Cement	14/12
100	7-1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 1st pref.	138
100	7-1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd pref.	95/4
1000	7 p.c. Hydro Pref.	1035
1000	7 p.c. Hydro Pref.	1035
1000	1 p.c. Andhra Valley Pref.	997/8
500	1 p.c. Vishnu Pref.	625
150	6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st Pref.	138
500	5-1/2 p.c. Tata Mill Pref.	110
500	5 p. c. Nagpur Pref.	487

AMERICAN COTTON STATISTICS.

(Messrs. Patel Bros.)

Bombay, Feb. 13.

Week ending 11th Feb., 1928.	This week	This season	Last season
Brought into Sight	157	11,409	14,826
Receipts at U.S. Ports	117	6,859	10,297
EXPORTS FROM AMERICA:			
To Great Britain	43	810	1,755
To Continent	98	3,212	4,113
To Japan, Canada etc.	9	860	1,180
Total	150	4,882	7,048
World's Spinners Takings of American Cotton	264	9,478	10,329
DELIVERIES TO SPINNERS:			
Great Britain (All kinds)	71	1,632	1,594
VISIBLE SUPPLY:			
Stocks at American Ports		2,274	2,879
Stocks at American Interior Towns		1,088	1,350
Stocks in Great Britain and Continent		2,038	2,799
Total		5,400	7,028
Last week		5,517	7,188
Difference on week		—117	—160
Stock of Cotton in Great Britain (All kinds)		834	1,499
		This week	Last week
Exports of American Cotton to India		nil	1,500
Total shipped so far this season (from 1st Aug.)		8500	8500

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

(The Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co., Ltd.)

MUKTSAR, Feb. 13.

Wheat ready eq.	4/4	4/10	Har.	4/4.	
Gram ready eq.	3/8	3/12	Jeth	3/6.	
Gwara do eq.	2/7	2/8	Bisake	2-10	
Rapeseed Bisake eq.		6/10			
Cottonseeds ready eq.	4/1/6	Bisakh	4/1/6		
Cotton ready eq.		281-			

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

February 15.

S S Malacca Maru, Sumi, Kobe.
S S Taizan Maru. Horai, Kobe.
S S Wooburn, Lester, Odessa.
S S Umlozi, Weare, Karachi.

DEPARTURES.

February 16.

S S Asiatic, Shannon, Antwerp.

LOADING.

February 15.

Steamer Barjora for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Razmak for Aden.

S S Malacca Maru:—The N Y K steamer Malacca Maru arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe with a general cargo.

S S Taizan Maru:—The O S K steamer Taizan Maru arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe with a general cargo.

S S Wooburn:—The H M Mehta Co.'s steamer Wooburn, arrived in harbour yesterday from Odessa with a general cargo.

S S Umlozi:—The Graham T Co.'s steamer Umiozi arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi with a general cargo.

S S Asiatic:—The Graham T. Co.'s steamer Asiatic, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Antwerp with a general cargo.

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 14.

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Bombay have received the following quotations by cable from their London Agents:

Name	Latest Prices.
Millar's Timber and Trading Co. Ord.	£ 1 6 0
Indian Loan 1950/55	92 12 6
Nundydroog Gold Co. Ordy.	0 14 0
Anglo Burma Tin Co.	1 8 1½
Attock Oil.	1 4 6
Associated Portland Cement	1 3 0
Bengal Iron Ordy.	1 8 0
Burma Corporation Rs.	0 13 3
British American Tobacco £	5 6 6
Courtaulds.	7 9 6
Calico Printers	1 7 6
Dunlop Rubber Co	1 13 9
Anglo Persian Oil Co.	3 3 9
Rhodesian and General Asbestos.	4 12 6
James Finlay Ordy.	5 11 9
General Elec. Co. Ordy.	1 16 3
Jokai Assam Tea Co. Ordy.	5 10 0
West Rand Consolidated Mines	0 13 4½
Shell Transport and Trading Co.	4 5 0
Hudson's Bay Co. Ordy.	4 18 9
Malayalam Plantations	2 0 0
British Burma Pets	0 7 3
Rubbers plants. Investment Trust Co.	1 17 6
Sungei Plantations	4 0 0
Lakers Ordy.	0 11 7½
Kahang Conslidated Co. Ordy.	0 13 1½
Imperial Tobacco Ord.	5 4 3

Government Securities.—Steady.
General Securities.—Steady but little doing.
Oil Shares.—Dull and un-interesting.
Rubber Shares.—Dull.
Stock of Rubber in London.—64045 Tons
Decrease on week — 1024 ,,

SUGAR MARKET REPORT

Bombay, Feb. 15.

The market has ruled steady to-day with the following closing quotations:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 14-1/2 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 8/15 per cwt. F B H.
S S "Pandit" Rs. 8/14 per cwt. F B H
Shipment January Rs. 8/14 per cwt. F B H
Shipment Feb/March Rs. 9/- per cwt. F B H
Shipment July/Aug/Sept Rs. 9/7 per cwt. F B H.
Jamnagar C. I. F.:—
January Rs. 9/- per cwt F B H
Feb/March Rs. 9/2 per cwt. F B H
July/Aug Sept. Rs. 9/9 per cwt. F B H.
Tone:—Steady.

Make Your Money Work for You.

You can secure a neat safe, holding both coins and notes by becoming a SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITOR with us. We retain the key and as often as you bring it to us, the safe is opened and the contents deposited in your name.

The man on a small salary, who can save, but a small amount each month, will find this an admirable plan.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA Ltd.

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 15.

Messrs. Forbes and Lund, have received the following quotations by special cablegram fcm their Agents in London to-day:—

Name of Company	Latest prices.
Andhra Valley (7-1/2 p.c. 1953 Notes)	£104 10 0
Anglo-Persian Oil Co. Ltd.	3 5 0
Assam Bengal Railway Ordy. Stock	90 0 0
Balaghat Gold Mining (10 p.c. Pref.)	0 12 0
Bombay Port Trust 6 p.c. Debs. (1952)	107 10 0
British Burma Petroleum Co. Ltd.	0 7 3
Burma Corporation Ltd.	0 13 3
Burma Oil Co. Ltd.	4 6 3
Calcutta Port Trust 6 p.c. Debs. (1953/83)	98 15 0
Australian 5 p.c. Loan (1935/45'	99 10 0
Calcutta Port Trust 5 p.c. Debs. (1953/83)	93 15 0
Calcutta Tramways (Ordy.)	1 0 3
Chartered Bank of India A. and China	22 0 0
Chersonese Rubber Co. Ltd.	0 3 0
Eastern Bank Ltd.	7 1 0
French 5 p.c. Rentes	18 0 0
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	132 0 0
India 3-1/2 p.c. Sterling Stock	70 10 0
India 4.1/2 p.c. Sterling Loan (1950/55)	92 15 0
India 3 p.c. Sterling Stock	60 15 0
India 5-1/2 p.c. Sterling (1932)	102 0 0
Karachi Port Trust 5-1/2 p.c. Debs. (1954)	103 0 0
Linggi Plantations Ltd.	1 18 9
Lloyds Bank Limited	3 3 0
Mexican Eagle Oil Co. Ltd.	0 15 6
National Bank of India Ltd.	52 15 0
Nitrate Railway (Ordy.)	8 16 0
P. & O. Banking Corporation Ltd.	9 10 0
Shahdara Saharanpur L. Rly. 4-1/2 p.c. Debs.	82 0 0
Shell Transport and Trading Co. Ltd.	4 6 3
Southern Punjab Railway (Ord. Stock)	201 0 0
Southern Punjab Railway (4 p.c. pref.) Stock)	89 15 0
Tata Iron and Steel (7 p.c. Debentures)	103 0 0
Tata Power (7-1/2 p.c. 'B' Debs. 1934/48)	103 0 0
War Loan 5 p.c. (1929/47)	101 10 0

Remarks:—Market—Dull.

WEEKLY BULLION REVIEW.

(Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee.)

Bombay, 15th February 1928.

Our Silver market registers a nett advance of 9 annas since we wrote our last review. During the week, the market has displayed a steadier appearance in sympathy with the Shanghai Exchange but more so on account of short-covering and general buying on the Reserve Bank Bill having been withdrawn by the Government in the Legislative Assembly. The highest price touched during the week was Rs. 59-13 on the 13th instant and the lowest Rs. 59-1 on the 8th instant the range for the week being Rs. 0-12 T. T. Shanghai on London is 0 1/4 higher than the last week, the highest price being 2-7 5/16 on the 13th instant and the lowest 2-6 15/16 on the 9th instant.

The London price is 0 5/16 higher. The market has been very steady with China being a moderate buyer while India and America small sellers. The New York price is 57 cents i.e 0 1/2 cent higher than the last week's closing. The highest price was 57 1/8 cents on the 10th instant and the lowest 56 3/4 cents on the 8th instant.

The prices for Gild have further advanced owing to easier Exchange and better off-take. Yesterday is closing rates are Rs. 21-7-3 for ready, Rs. 21-7-9 for the first settlement and Rs. 21-8-6 for the second settlement. London price having declined to £4-4-10 1/2 closed at £4-4-11 1 2.

The Silver market shows a better undertone having received an impetus on the withdrawal of the Reserve Bank Bill. We now prefer the long side and favour purchases in easy markets.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 15th February, 1928:—

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F) at 8 a.m. 29.997 inches (.037 above normal).

Barometer (corrected to 32 neg. F) at 4 p.m. previous day 29.889 inches (.027 above normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours .008 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 66.4 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 56.9 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 80.6 degrees (1.4 below normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 64.9 degrees (3.3 below normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 52 per cent.

Relative Humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day) 60 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. N.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 7 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 226 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 27 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 0.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Feb. 14.

Smoked Sheet, Standard Ribbed lb. spot: Sellers 1|3-1|2.

WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

IMPRESSIVE FIRMNESS.

Bombay, Feb. 13.

The following weekly report issued by Messrs. Langley and Co., state that nine pence is an excellent foundation for the constructive business:—

Americans:—A week of daily advances in the New York market ends with values for the March and July contracts higher by just over a Cent.

The decline upto the 4th instant carried prices down to the 17 Cent mark both for March and October, and at that level it was apparent that selling pressure to a large ertent was exhausted. Apart from tired bull liquidation during the long succession of weak markets, a considerable amount of pressure emanated from holders of unhedged cotton who were either forced, or considered it desirable to hedge holdings in the Forward market. It is said that one Co-operative Society alone sold not less than a lac of bales in the last week of the decline.

Not unnaturally, after such a movement, the supply of contracts, diminished and attention became focussed on the absence of rain in certain sections of Texas. It is seldom that markets can decline over a period of several weeks without accumulating short interests and, short covering, once started, developed rapidly after the first move from the 17 Cent level. For some little time, the trade had been postponing purchases as far as possible and the first wave of short covering provided just that incentive required to re-awaken the interest of Spinners in cotton.

In the ordinary way, at this time of the year, all factors under consideration both by the trader and the speculator are distant factors, in so much as the old crop is known to a few thousand bales and the new crop is too far ahead to be a factor of immediate importance. Even the question of acreage is not only distant to some extent but is also a very indefinite point on which to centre a firm opinion.

The only feature of importance which is subject to definite change is the trade outlook, and the fact that the market dropped 2 1/2 Cents went a very long way towards fully discounting the change for the worse which actually did occur in America at the end of last year. In looking for a price level which discounts the less optimistic outlook for trade, it must not be forgotten that the statistical position does not allow of takings on anything like the same scale as last season.

The firmness during the week has been impressive, but there has been a continued absence of rain in the drought sections and, as we remarked in our opening paragraph, the price level has gone up by just over a Cent. We do not look for violent fluctuations in either direction for the immediate future, but a lead so far as curtailment is concerned might well be given by the figure of cotton consumed in the American mills during January due for publication in America to-morrow.

The market having gone up for six consecutive days, it is not unlikely that a reaction might occur, but rather than attempt to operate on the short side at this level, we prefer purchases on any reaction which might occur.

Seventeen cents in America or nine pence in Liverpool we look upon as an excellent foundation for the constructive side.

Bombay:—Just as in America, the 17 Cent level appeared to exhaust selling power, so here in Bomby, Rs. 340/- for April/May Broach very considerably diminished offerings and increased the demand for contracts.

In spite of the fact that the long interest in Bombay is largely held by the Bazaar, prices advanced very nearly parallel with those in America.

The rise has, to a small extent, reawakened interest in the Far East and we understand that while business put through with Japan has been small, there is nevertheless a more encouraging feeling in that direction.

Another factor is providing food for thought at the moment and that is the remarkable decline in receipts, both in the upcountry markets and in Bombay, relative to last year. In this connection, one must admit that whereas last year low prices at the beginning of the season tended to hold cotton back, while the advance in the Spring encouraged a freer movement, this year the reverse process has taken place. There is nevertheless grave reason to suspect that the earlier estimates of the Indian crop were unduly optimistic.

In the near future, crop movement should get under way in the Broach Districts. For Broach, the deciding factor, in our opinion, will undouttedly be quality. If the Broach crop is nice quality, the preponderance of black leaf cotton in India and the absence of lower grade cotton in America will undoubtedly make it extremely attractive from the shipper's point of view and there should be little difficulty in disposing of it irrespective of the quantity actually marketed. A bad quality crop would, however, simply add a few more lacs of undesirably cotton to the very large quantity already held in Indian markets. The next few weeks should provide a clear indication as to the quality likely to be marketed in the Broach Districts this season and in the event of satisfactory reports coming to hand, we recommend purchases of the Broach contract on recession from the present level.

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Feb. 15.

Castorseed May delivery opening Rs. 50/; highest Rs. 50/2; lowest Rs. 49/12; closing Rs. 49/14.

Cottonseeds May delivery opening Rs. 4/10/9; closing Rs. 4/11/3.

Groundnut Seeds February delivery opening Rs. 57/13; closing Rs. 57/13.

Groundnut Seeds May delivery opening Rs. 59/5/6; highest Rs. 59/6; lowest Rs 59/4; closing Rs. 59/4/6.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS

Bombay,

Receipts of various raw products into Bombay up to noon the 14th inst.:—

Wheat	[illegible] cwts.
Linseed	2,243 ,,
Rape Rai and Mustardseeds	2 ,,
Gingellyseeds	5,967 ,,
Poppyseed	216 ,,
Groundnuts	31,878 ,,
Castorseed	3,778 ,,
Rice	37,441 ,,
Myrabollams	7,886 ,,
Cottonseed	26,905 ,,
Grom	875 ,,
Jowar	1,214 ,,
Barley	777 ,,
Bajree	1,750 ,,
Coal	2,761 Tons.

WEEKLY CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

Calcutta, Feb. 11.

JUTES:S:—The Commodity market fluctuating heavily, there had been renewed activity in this section which has closed a little easier. There has been a marked rise in Hessian to the extent of a rupee in a single day and hence the share market ruled firm through out the week. There has been on the contrary a decline in the value of raw material and this too accounts for the steadiness in the prices of shares.

This week Messrs. McLeod and Co. have proposed to declare the following dividens:—Empire 3, Kelvin 45, Presidency 0|8|0. and Soorah 1|8. In this connection we are constrained to point out that the dividends are very unsatisfactory especially when we see the fat dividends declared by other Companies under other managements. It is really a sad reflection on the efficiency of the management of Messrs. McLeod and Co. otherwise we cannot account for such poor return shown in the Cos.' reports for three successive periods. We while critisising have particularly born in mind the easy times that have passed for the trade during last twelve months. We trust the share holders in their interest will make it a point to see such state of things is properly set right.

Howrah opening at 66|4 from the last week's closing of 65|12 made a rapid advance to 67|6 and closed easy at 66|6 and closed easy at 66|2. Slive were much more active which advanced from 50|12 to 53 but closed easy at 51|12.

The higher denominations which had improved by a few points from their last week's closing prices were no better at the close. Caledonian were however, the special feature being firm at 770 and Lothian and Alliance were steady at 590 and 6.0 respectively.

Dividends declared:—Alexandra Rs. 35.

COTTONS:—Bengal-Nagpur were quite at 29 and Dumbar had sellers round 175.

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Steel on a selling pressure have gone down to 19. Bengal Iron were also quiet in sympathy at 18|6. B. I. Corpn. Ordy. were done at Rs. 3 but closed at 3|4. There was a good enquiry for all the scrips of the Electrical concerns.

LONDON METALS.

London, Feb. 14.

	£
Copper English best Selected	65-7|8
Copper Braziers	75
Yeloow Metal	65
Spelter Hard Indian Brands	22-1|4
Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge	13-3|8
Tin English Ingots	231-1|4
Quicksilver per bottle (75 lb.)	21-5|8
Platinum Refined per oz.	sh. 355

LINSEED.

London, Feb. 14.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton:—
Feb|March shipment sellers £17-5-0.
Linseed, Calcutta, ton:—
Apl.|May shipment sellers £17-2-6.
Linseed La Plata c.i.f. ton:—
Linseed Bombay ton:—
Feb.|March shipment sellers £17-17-6.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Feb. 14.

Linseed Oil naked London, cwt.:—
March|April delivery sellers 27|9.
Linseed Oil naked London, cwt.:—
May|Aug. delivery sellers 28|7-1|2

MAYOR OF MANCHESTER HECKLED

PROHIBITION OF GREYHOUND RACING

LONDON, Feb. 14.

900 delegates representing religions and social welfare organisations attended the convention at the Church Houses at Westminser to consider the greyhounds racing betting, Bishop of Lichfield presiding. Lord Mayor of Manchester was much heckled, when he moved the resolution to empower the local authorities to prevent disturbance of their amenities to the enrichment of greyhound racing shareholders and bookmakers calling on Government to make betting on greyhound tracks illegal. One interruptor shouted, "It is a workingman's best and cheapest sport."

The resolution was carried by an overwhelming majority, upon which an uproar broke out. Bishop of Lichfield threatened to call the police to restore order. The disturbance subsided and other resolutions were adopted, deploring the effect of greyhound betting on young people and asking Government to receive a deputation. —Reuter's Special.

COST OF SHANGHAI DEFENCE FORCE

£4,100,000 TILL MARCH 31

LONDON, Feb. 14.

In the House of Commons replying to questions Mr. Duff Cooper stated that the cost of Shanghai Defence Force up to 31st March next would be about £4,100,000. —Reuter.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Feb. 14.

	£
Chartered Bank of India A. & C.	22
Hongkonk and Shanghai Bank (London Register)	131
P. & O. Banking Corporation	9-1|2
National Bank	52-1|2
Eastern Bank	7
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	88-1|4
Conversion Loan	76-3|4
Indian Loan 5-1|2 p.c.	101-1|2
Rupee Paper 3-1|2 p.c.	56
Indian Stock 3 per cent. Sterling Loan	60-1|2
Indian Stock 3-1|2 per cent. Sterling Loan	70-1|2
Consols	55
War Loan 5 p.c.	101-3|4
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	93-3|4

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Feb. 14.

Interest Day to Day Loans 3-5|8 p.c.
Interest 7 days' market Loans 3-1|2 p.c.
Bank Bills 3 months 4-3|16 p.c.
Bank Bills 6 months 4-3|16 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months 4-3|4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 5-1|4 p.c.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Feb. 14.

T.T. Berlin on London	20.44
T.T. Amsterdam on London	12.11-1|4
T.T. Brussels on London	35.01
T.T. Madrid on London	28.70
T.T. Milan on London	92.01
T.T. Berne on London	25.34
T.T. Paris on London	124.02
T.T. London on Prague	164.40

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Feb. 14.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 64 lb:—
February shipment sellers 47|6
Barletta Russo per 64 lb:—
February shipment sellers 47-1|2.
Wheat South Australian:—
Afloat paid 48|9.
Wheat Choice White Karachi:—
May|June shipment buyers 49|6.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Feb. 14.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C and F Calcutta:
Feb|March per cwt. 14|1-1|2
July|Sept. per cwt. 14|4-1|2
C and F Bombay.—
uly|Sept. per cwt. 14|5-1|2.
and F Karachi:—
uly|Sept. per cwt. 14|6-1|4.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Feb. 14.

Cottonseed Bombay:—
Feb|March shipment sellers £8-15-0.
Castorseed Bombay:—
Feb.|March shipment sellers £17-10-0.
Rapeseed Toria ton:—
Feb.|March shipment sellers £18-7-6.

LONDON SILVER.

London, Feb. 14.

Silver:—Market quiet.

Spot	26-5|16
Forward	26-5|16

LONDON GOLD.

London, Feb. 14.

Bar Gold Fine per oz. £4|4|10-1|2

THE DRAGON FIGHT

PROF. HORRWITZ'S LECTURE

Prof. Horrwitz delivered on Friday at the K. R. Cama Institute premises, his further lecture out of a series of Public lectures on "Indo-Iranian Philology (dealing with Semantic Etymology, the history of cultural words)" the subject being "The Dragon Fight." In the lecture he said:

Over population is the cause of emigration. After the dread winter, the young Indo-Iranian swains, with their share of livestock, would leave the overcrowded grassland. In Vasant, the sacred springtime, the youthful herdsmen with their bullocks carts and tent-wagons quitted the congested homeland in search of new pastures.

Vasant, the 'ver sacrum" of the Romans, was a religious festival. The gods were praised, in particular the spirit of spring whose flashing bolt had scattered the leaden winter skies. Indra, the vernal light, fights against Vritra, the giant clouds of winter, the winter-giant, just as Sigford, the Nordic giant-killer, scatters in spring-time the Nibelungs or "Nebular" mists of winter. The Mystery play, enacted at Vasant by the Indo-Iranian herdsmen, was knwn as Vritra-hatya, literally 'the Slaying of Vritra" that is the "Dragon Fight." Many hymns in the Rig Veda are devoted to the "Dragon Fight"; this oldest Indian drama, a source of inspiration to Kalidasa and Bhavabhuti, has an economic background, and is also the basis of the legend woven round England's patron-Saint, "St. George and the Dragon."

MAHILA MANDAL-PARLA BRANCH

ANNUAL GATHERING

An annual general gathering of the Parla Branch of the Mahila Mandal, Parel (the Women's Branch of the Social Service League, Bombay) was held on Saturday the 11th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at Mr. Pardhi's Bungalow Mrs. V. N Chandavarkar presiding. Abount a hundred ladies were present. Amongst the prominent ladies were Mrs. Killawalla Mrs. Jayantibai Bhatya, Mrs. Bhawanibai Chawan, Mrs Borkar, Mrs. Bailur, Mrs. Savardekar, Mrs Brahmandker and others.

REPORT OF WORK.

At the outset Mrs. Chandrabi Pardhi, the Branch secretary, read the report of the work done during the years 1926 and 1927. The report showed that the branch of the Mandal was opened nearly three years ago at Parla at the request of a number of residents of that place, and the neighbouring suburbs. At present about 45 women take advantage of the classes started by the Mandal. Sewing and cutting, embroidery, needlework, are regularly taught and lantern and other lectures are arranged from time to time.

PRESIDENT'S ADVICE TO LADIES.

The president addressing the gathering exhorted the ladies residing in the suburbs to take the fullest advantage of these classes started by the League so that they might become better versed in domestic economy and mother craft. Mrs Chandavarkar also asked the ladies present to move among and render social service to their less fortunate sisters. The president then gave away prizes to the best three students for success in examinations, one of the students Miss Sushilabai Kudalkar being the recipient of a beautiful silver medal for her proficiency in sewing and cutting. A vote of thanks to the chair terminated the proceedings.

CANVASSING FOR POSTS IN THE CORPORATION

SCANDALOUS PRACTICE

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—When Government or any corporate body like the University advertise for posts I have often noted the following caution given to the applying candidate viz:—Any applicant who attempts to canvass or to bring influence to bear on any officer either personally or by letter either by himself or through the agency of others will be disqualified." I cannot understand why this rule should not be followed by our Corporation when filling up vacancies in their gift? I have noted with regret how some of our City Fathers interested in their nominees go from door to door canvassing for their creatures. I remember reading in the Corporation proceedings of a certain Corporator sending post cards to the members to be present at the meeting and vote for his nominee. At present I regret to notice the same thing repeated and candidates for the post of Deputy Municipal Commissionership and their sponsors are working hard to secure the votes of the Corporators. Is not this very scandalous for the Corporation of a city which styles itself Urbs prima in Indis? I trust some Corporator will move in this matter and put a stop to this scandalous practice of canvassing by candidates either personally or through friends.—Yours, etc.,

A RATEPAYER.

February 12, 1928.

Captain Hinkler created some excitement when he produced a bach of London newspapers seven days old which normally Karachi would not have received for another fortnight. There was a general scramble for them among the group of spectators who received the aviator.—A.P.

BOMBAY CITY & SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Bombay Scottish Orphanage Society's Prize Distribution, H. E. the Governor presiding, 5-20 p.m.

Public lecture by Major Thomas Owen on "Youth Movement and the World Peace," at the Bombay Students' Brotherhood premises, French Bridge, Chowpatty, 6-30 p.m. (S.T.)

HINDU SABHA, MATUNGA.

The third annual general meeting of the members of the Hindu Sabha, Matunga, will be held to-day (Thursday) at 9 p.m. in the compound of Seth Velji Lakhamsi.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Uganda and Kenya Colony per S.S. "Ellora" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon on Wednesday, the 22nd instant.

TENDERS FOR STERLING.

All tenders of Sterling received on Wednesday the 15th instant have been rejected. £500,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday the 22nd instant on the same conditions as previously announced.

MAJOR THOMAS OWEN'S LECTURE.

Mr. F. S. Talyarkhan, Bar-at-Law, will preside at the lecture of Major Thomas Owen on "The Youth Movement and the World Peace" to-day (Thursday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Bombay Students' Brotherhood Hall, Chowpatty.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 14th instant to 6 a.m. of 15th instant:—

Small-pox attacks 3, death nil; Cholera attack nil, death nil; Plague attack nil, death nil; Influenza attack 1, death 1.

Total mortality (exclusive of the still-born) 69. Total mortality this day last year was 85.

PROF. HORRWITZ'S LECTURE.

As the Government of Bombay Research Lecturer for 1928, Prof. Ernest P. Horrwitz of Hunter College, New York City, America, will deliver to-day (Thursday) evening at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the Institute premises (Sukhadwalla Building, Ravelin Street, 172, Hornby Road, Fort) his last lecture of a series of public lectures on "Indo-Iranian Philology dealing with Semantic Etymology, the history of cultural words", the subject being "Morals and Metaphysics, The need of Semantic Studies in Indian Schools." As the lift will stop working at 6 p.m. sharp and early attendance before that time is solicited.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 15.

In Jutes shares in the Share Market today Howrah and Clive found support from bazar operators at improving rates. The closing tone was slightly firm. Cottons and Coals showed no change. Miscellaneous had no particular change.

Teas were keeping steady. Government Securities were quiet.

Government Securities:—3-1/2 p.c. G. P. 75/15. 4 per cent Loan (1960-70) 88-5; 5 per cent Loan (1945/55) 106/9.

Banks:—Imperial 1485, 1475.

Jutes:—Alliance 684; Auckland 398; Barnagore 301; Craig 713; Clive 52; 52/4; 52/6, Dalhousie 600; Delta 665. Empire 65/12; Howrah 61/4; 66/12; Hukumchand 24/6. 24/9; Kamarhatty 841; Kanknarrah 628. N. D. S. L. Hothian 593; Lansdowne 358. Kelvin 975; 955. Northbrook 76/10; 77; National 35/10; 35/14; New Central 699/8; Kenddee 68. Brient 320; Standard 583; Presidency 13/8.

Miscellaneous:—Indian Iron and Steel 18/14; 19; 19/2; Bengal Iron 18/4; 18/5; I. S. Wagon (Ordy.) 40/4.

Teas:—Tukver 39/6; Hassimara 47/12. Gillapukni 44/12; Taxpore 13/10; Hessian 18/2; Jute 64.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

NEW YORK.

JULY.

	Feb. 15.
Previous Closing Rate	18.39
To-day's Opening Rate	18.26
Difference	.13
To-day's Closing Rate	18.13
Difference	—.26

LIVERPOOL.

	Feb. 15.
Previous Closing Rate	9.68
To-day's Opening Rate	9.61
Difference	—.07
To-day's Closing Rate	9.56
Difference	—.12

Broach Expectation 365-0-0

HIGH COURT

A DECREE FOR DIVORCE

SEQUEL TO WIFE'S ADULTERY

A decree 'nisi' for dissolution of marriage was granted by Mr. Justice Kemp at the High Court to one Fred Priestly, a European who alleged adultery on the part of his wife Jessie Priestly.

The parties were married in England in April 1917, and a son was born to them three months later. In October 1925, the couple came to Bombay where the petitioner got employment as the manager of the Card Clothing and Belting Co., Ltd. The co-respondent E. L. Southam was staying with them as a resident boarder.

The petitioner had to go out of Bombay frequently in course of his business, and during his absence the co-respondent, it was alleged, had developed improper intimacy with the petitioner's wife. On September 30, 1926, the petitioner returned home late at night when he saw his wife in the bed-room of the co-respondent.

The petitioner did not then protest, but the next morning there was a quarrel between them. The petitioner wanted to turn out the co-respondent, but his wife declared that she would also leave and go with the co-respondent. The petitioner felt it would not be wise to have created such a situation which would have made the scandal public and done him great harm in his business. He, therefore, allowed the co-respondent to remain with him, and sent away his wife to England in October 1926.

SERVANT'S EVIDENCE.

The petitioner's allegations were corroborated by his servant Soma Monji who deposed that when the petitioner was absent, he had taken "chhota hazri" into the co-respondent's room and had seen him in his 'pyjamas' and Mrs. Priestly in her night dress.

Neither the respondent nor the co-respondent contested the suit.

His Lordship, giving judgment, held that the petitioner had proved adultery and passed a decree 'nisi' for dissolution of the marriage with costs against the co-respondent. The co-respondent must pay the petitioner's costs, and the petitioner must pay the respondent's cost and recover the same from the co-respondent.

With regard to the question of alimony the petitioner was directed to pay £10 per month to the respondent who will have the custody of the child.

H. H. THE AGA KHAN AND INTERNAL ORGANISATION

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—His Highness the Aga Khan at the meeting of the Muslim Students' Union, as usual, gave sound advice pointing out that the problem facing the community was need of "internal" organization, wiser and more significant words can hardly be used. These being His Highness's views, expressed on more than one public occasion, may I, as one of his admirers, draw his attention to give to internal organization the weight of his person, personality and influence. The open letter to His Highness draws attention to "internal" discontent, particularly in matters educational, and as it comes from the youth of the community, is internal indication of the times, and may we hope that His Highness while in India will see that the needful is done and if necessary make his great influence work and felt in that direction.—I am obediently his

"ADMIRER."

PERMANENT POLITICAL BODY FOR MUSLIMS

PATNA, Feb. 15.

Muslim members of the Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council conferred yesterday regarding Sir Abdur Rahim's proposal for convening a Conference of Muslim members of the Central and Provincial Legislatures at Delhi with a view to consider H. H. the Aga Khan's suggestion for the constitution of a permanent Muslim political body to enter into any compacts that may be necessary with Hindus and the Government. It was decided to send 4 or 5 Muslim members of the Council to represent Bihar at the Conference at Delhi. Among those present at the meeting were Sir Syed Fakhruddin, Messrs. Aziz, S. M. Naim, Athar Hussain, Mahomed Hussain and Abdul Wahib Khan.—A. P.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

B.I.S.N. Co.'s steamer s.s. "Khandalla" is expected to arrive here from South and East African Ports on Saturday morning, the 18th instant and will be berthed at No. 18 Alexandra Dockwall on arrival to land all passengers.

The Clan line s.s. "Monroe" arrived at Suez from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the evening of the 12th instant.

The Outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Kaisar-I-Hind" with the mails from London of the 9th instant arrived at Port Said at 6 a.m. on the 15th instant and left there at 11 a.m. the same day.

BROKEN IN HEART AND SPIRIT

WHY SHE TOOK THE FATAL STEP.

INQUEST OVER NURSE'S DEATH CONCLUDED.

DYING WOMAN'S CURSE.

The Coroner concluded the inquest on Wednesday touching the death of Mrs. Ella Barber (45) who shot herself dead with a revolver on Thursday night near Dhobi Talao in a hack victoria under circumstances already reported in these columns.

John Henry Barber (20) the deceased's son said he was employed in the D. S. office at Bhusawal. He received a wire from Mrs. E. C. Major on the night of the 9th instant that his (witness's) mother was very ill. He came to Bombay early on the 10th and found his mother dead. He saw her last on the 27th January. She did not tell him that she was going to commit suicide. The Coroner gave witness a letter addressed to him by the deceased in which she had written "I am going to commit suicide. Don't be anxious for your younger brother." Witness identified the letter having been written in deceased's handwriting.

Inspector Copping then desired to put as an exhibit a letter written by Mr. C. R. Watkins, Assistant Collector of Customs to the deceased. Mr. Copping stated that Mr. Watkins' name had been dragged in public and he wished to remove the impression that Mr. Watkins had anything to do in the matter.

Coroner: What the public have got to do with this matter? Never mind about the public, Mr. Copping. That letter has no concern with the Court. Let us do our duty fearlessly and in the fear of God.

MR. NELMES' EVIDENCE.

George William Nelmes altas E. D. then came in the witness box and said he was a customs officer and resided at 2 Kamal Mansions, Colaba. When asked by the Court if he had seen the dead body of the deceased witness replied in the negative. He had borrowed from her Rs. 1,500 in various sums but had paid the whole amount. He knew Mrs. Chaves. He was staying with her. Correcting himself at a later stage he said he was staying with Mr. and Mrs. Chaves.

Inspector Copping: But Mrs. Chaves runs the boarding house?

Witness. Yes.

Continuing witness said he had taken Rs. 2,000 from the deceased out of which he paid Rs. 1,400 and had given her his furniture and crockery valued at Rs. 250.

A PATHETIC LETTER.

The Coroner read a portion of the letter written by the deceased to the witness in which she had written: "When you receive this letter I shall be no more." "You became a changed man when you went to live with Mrs. Chaves. She tried to break off my friendship."

Witness identified the letter having been written in deceased's handwriting.

HER DYING CURSE.

In the course of her letter to Mrs. Major she wrote: "I know you will be shocked to hear what awful step I have taken. My dear, I really feel desperate. I know I cannot exist any more. He is responsible for what I am going to do. In fact, he has murdered me in cold blood. This man has not only broken my heart but he has broken my spirit also. I won't live to see him suffer but I am sure that the mills of God grind slowly and he will get the punishment in good time. My dying curse rest on him."

The jury returned a verdict of suicide in fit of temporary insanity.

AMERICA AND ORIENTAL EXCLUSION.

APPEAL TO SECRETARY KELLOG

MADRAS, Feb. 13.

The restoration of American citizenship of the Asiatics rendered stateless in America by the operation of the exclusion clauses of the Immigration Law is demanded by several leading American missionaries resident in India; including Dr. Stanley Jones and Mr. Macleland, who have addressed the folowing appeal to the United States Congress, Secretary Kellog, and the people of the United States:—

"The present immigration law of the United States contains a clause which excludes all Asiatics. Interpreting the provisions of this law, the Courts have cancelled the naturalization papers of Indians who had renounced their British citizenship, and received papers giving citizenship in the United States. As a result, these persons, approximately 45 in number, have become stateless persons. We believe that the cancellation of the naturalization papers of those who, in good faith, have been admitted to American citizenship, is an outstanding national wrong which has done incalculable injury to America's moral influence in India and the East. In the interest of national good faith, we urge the United States Congress to take immediate steps to restore American citizenship to this group. We believe that the very existence of the Asiatic exclusion clause is unnecessary racial discrimination. The fair application of the quota basis to oriental countries would restrict immigration from those countries to so small a number as to constitute such immigration neither a social nor an economic problem.

Our intimate knowledge of India leads us to believe that the selective process applied to her applicants would add a valuable contribution to the life and culture of the United States. In view of the effect of such discriminatory legislation on racial relations throughout the world, we feel that it is our duty to protest against the exclusion clauses. As American citizens in the Orient we feel that so long as the Congress does not enact remedial legislation both in case of the small groups that have been disfranchised and in the matter of oriental exclusion in general, we cannot successfully repudiate the charges of insincerity in our national professions of equality of opportunity.

We are strongly against the discriminatory clauses, as we consider them a violation of good faith and of international ethics, an affront to the people of India and a source of deep racial resentment and antaganism. They are, therefore, a violation of the Christian principles which we hold to be the surest guide in international relations. We urge the substitution for the oriental exclusion clauses, of such legislation as shall apply without unfair discrimination to every people, granting the privileges of citizenship in the United States to those who duly qualify, regarless of race creed, colour or nationality."—A. P.

5 H. FETE.

DIL PAZIR THEATRE

An Irani lady had proposed to run a model restaurant at the Fete, but the idea has been dropped owing to unavoidable circumstances, and instead there will be a reghlar theatrical programme at 'Dil Pazir.'

To-night (Thursday) at 9-30 there will be a Gujarati play, the "Handanastar" and on Friday night at the same hour another Gujarati play the "Dosudasansia" will be staged. The admission fee will be only 8 annas on both these days.

On Saturday evening there will be a variety programme under the organisation of Mrs. Sabhawalla. That night, which is also the Carnival night at the Fete, there will be a special Indian musical programme by Miss Padmavati, the famous singer of Benares. The price of tickets for this occasion will be Rs. 5, 3, and 2. His Excellency the Governor is expected to attend the performance.

HUNAR NAGAR

Atiya Begum writes:—

H. E. the Governor, Lady Wilson, and H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur with the Directorate and party visited Hunar Nagar on Monday night and showed intense interest in each handcraft displayed in the stalls and made considerable purchases.

H. E.'s usual sympathetic smile beamed on every member of the Council of Hunar Nagar as they were introduced by the organiser and he had an encouraging word to say to one and all.

"Silver Gift" presented a huge brass bowl silvered with his invention, which was kindly accepted.

The distinguished guests stayed for an hour, tasted the "Palestine Grape juice", visited Godrej's ingenious invention "crystal gazing and finally gave many expressions of appreciation to the organiser and others before they left.

Helene the beautiful dancer will perform at the Sangit Mandir. The public charitable, educational and other institutions are requested to take advantage of facilities offered them, and to apply sharp for passes to organiser, "Hunar Nagar" at 2 annas main gate and 1 anna Hunar Nagar, per head for Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

May I bring to the notice of the public that 2 names by mistakes have not been printed in the programme of Hunar Nagar Councillors—that of Mr. Barucha who suggested the name of the village and Mr. S. Fyzee Rahamin under whose supervision the village was built.

POLICE INFORMER AGAINST NURSES.

ALLEGED MISBEHAVIOUR IN HOSPITAL

Anantram Radhakishen Dave, the Police informant who was stabbed the other day in a taxi and was removed to the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital was arrested by the City Police on Tuesday evening on a complaint filed by Sallubai, a nurse in Ward No. 3 of the Hospital and was placed before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court on Wednesday morning.

It was alleged that while the accused was an indoor patient in Ward No. 3 of the Hospital he made indecent overtures to nurse Salubai and asked her to become his mistress and live with him. Sallubai refused and informed the Hospital authorities who removed the accused to Ward No. 6. He was discharged from the Hospital on the 9th instant and was asked to attend the Hospital as an outdoor patient. On Sunday last the accused, it was alleged, went to Ward No. 3 of the Hospital armed with a big knife and a stick and repeated his overtures to Sallubai. He threatened the nurse with assault by means of his stick and knife. This happened in the presence of several indoor patients. The accused being an outdoor patient, he had no business to enter the Ward. He was therefore arrested and bailed out by the police.

Mr. Chhatrapati who appeared for the accused applied for the release of the accused on the same bail. The Magistrate granted the application.

Anantram Dave filed a cross complaint against Sallubai and two other nurses one of them a European of the G. T. Hospital charging them with insult.

He alleged that on January 14 while he was an indoor patient of the Hospital he called out for water as he was thirsty. Nobody came in spite of his cries, so he cried out loudly. That brought the European nurse on the scene and she was followed by Sallubai and the third accused. The European nurse called him a rascal and abused him in many other terms. She also threatened him that he would be driven out of the Hospital. The complainant alleged that Sallubai and the other nurse also were not behaving with him properly and abused him. They were not discharging their duties properly.

He, therefore, charged all the three nurses with abuse and insult and prayed for process against them.

The Magistrate ordered the issue of notice.

WESTERN INDIA TENNIS.

MRS. MOIR BEATS MRS. JONES

On Wednesday a start was made with the Ladies' Event and the Men's Doubles in the Western India Tournament. There were fourteen matches on the programme and all of them did not extend to more than two sets. Wagle scratched to Maundrell on account of a bad foot. Mrs. Jones, though she lost to Mrs. Moir, fully extended her opponent and the second set ran into sixteen games before Mrs. Moir was declared winner.

THE RESULTS.

The following were the results:—

MEN'S SINGLES.

Ueda beat Suntook 6—0, 6—1.
Tomonaga beat Chopra 6—1, 6—3.
Raja Iyer beat Gupte 6—3, 6—3.
Pitt beat Brough 6—1, 6—3.
Kamruddih beat Shellenberger 6—0, 6—2.
Morley Fox W.-O. Mathalone.
Maundrell W.-O. Wagle.
Joshi beat Asaldekar 6—4, 6—4.
Lahey Bean beat Desaiji 6—3, 6—2.

MEN'S DOUBLES.

Perreira and Gonsalves beat Tyabjee and Bhandarkar 6—4, 6—1.
Tomonaga and Ueda beat Kattau and Naoroji 6—1, 6—0.

LADIES' SINGLES.

Miss G. Evans beat Miss V. Webber 6—1, 6—1.
Mrs. Moir beat Mrs. Jones 6—2, 9—7.

MIXED DOUBLES.

Mr. and Mrs. Covell beat Taku and Miss Harris 6—0, 6—1.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES.

All matches commence at 4 p.m. sharp.

No. 1:—J. B. Desai vs. Chunilal, followed by Mrs. N. G. Hunt vs. Mrs. Clayton.

No. 2:—Taku vs. Chari, followed by Take and Kawamura vs. Khardekar and Suvarna.

No. 4:—M. H. Raja and Hirji vs. Guzdar and Nagarwalla, followed by Sellery and Waud vs. Shanghani and Shirahatti.

No. 5:—Powar and Bhagwat vs. Major Lucas and Another, followed by Lahey Bean and Annett vs. Joshi and Dhagamvar.

No. 6:—Gopaldas and Rahim vs. Tuck and Sneddon, followed by Hughes-Hallett and Morgan vs. Maundnell and Clark.

To play on the first available Court:—

Pitt and Raja Iyer vs. Taka and Nakya J. Desai and M. Desai vs. Dastoor and Daruwalla.

IMPROVEMENT TRUST SUB-COMMITTEES.

RENTS OF CHAWLS REDUCED.

A lively exchange of repartees marked the proceedings of the meeting of the Improvements Committee held on Wednesday afternoon. Sharp discussion followed the proposal that Mr. S. K Bole should be appointed to serve on the Finance and Establishment Sub-Committee and Mr. N. M. Dumasia on the Land Sub-Committee ceasing to be a member of the former Committee.

It appeared from Mr. Dumasia's curt speech that he did not like his transfer from the Finance Committee to the Land Committee. He asked the Chief Officer point-blank why his name was removed from the Finance Committee even though he had, on several occasions, during his membership on that Committee, specially came down to Bombay from Delhi to avoid the meetings being postponed for want of quorum. Dr. Viegas wanted to know why on a previous occasion Mr. Dumasia had resigned from the Finance Committee. Mr. Dumasia replied that he could not work on the Finance Committee because of Dr. Viegas.

RENTS REDUCED.

The Committee then proceeded to consider the Estate Agent's proposals regarding the reduction in rents of Sydenham Road and Foras Road Chawls. In the beginning of the year 1926, the rents of Sydenham Road Chawls—two room tenements—ranged between Rs. 34 and Rs. 40, according to the site of tenement. These rents were subsequently reduced towards the end of the year so as to range between Rs. 30 and Rs. 34. A further reduction of Rs. 4 per tenement was made in the beginning of the last year. It was found that even at this reduced rent the number of occupied tenements on 1-2-1928 was only 14 out of a total number of 136. The Estate Agent complained in his note that although strenuous efforts were being made to get tenants, they had so far proved unsuccessful. The percentage of vacancies was nearly 90 thus entailing a loss of rent of Rs. 3,462 per month. The intending occupants considered the present rents to be still very high and they offered Rs. 16 to Rs. 20 per tenement. The Estate Agent's proposal that the rents of these two-room tenements should be further reduced and fixed to Rs. 20 to Rs. 22 was approved of by the Improvements Committee.

As regards Foras Road Chawls the Estate Agent suggested a further reduction in rents, which was sanctioned by the Committee. The rent for a single-room tenement in these Chawls will henceforward be from Rs. 8 to 10, according to site. The Chief Officer supported the Estate Agent's proposal saying that the reduction in rents of Mazagaon Chawls had resulted in the increase of gross rental by Rs. 20,000 a year. The proposal was carried.

LATEST NEWS.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 15.

Sir John Simon, on hearing the news of the death of Lord Oxford and Asquith, expressed himself as follows to a representative of the Associated Press:

"I cannot trust myself to speak of my feelings of personal loss on the death of my old Chief. I went over to see him at his Berkshire home before I started for India and now the blow has fallen while I am in a far-off country. If ever a man had cause to remember with affection and gratitude the encouragement and help he received in public life from his leader, that man is myself and that leader was Lord Oxford and Asquith. It is not uncommonly said in these days when a famous political figure passes from the stage, that his end marks the end of an epoch. But I should be sorry to think that many of the Parliamentary characteristics of Lord Oxford will not persist in the political life of Britain and remain a model for public conduct wherever Parliamentary institutions are developed. He was on great occasions a magnificent speaker—terse, deliberate, with a marvellous power of choosing the right phrase and fitting his language to the occasion. He was the soul of courtesy in the most heated controversy, and earned the respect of opponents because he showed his respect for them. But those who had the happiness to be his colleagues and to serve in his Cabinet know of another characteristic rarer and more striking than those I have named. No party leader I have ever known or read of was more willing to take upon himself the burden of criticism which a man of smaller mind might have been tempted to leave his colleagues to shoulder and no political chief ever found more satisfaction when things went well in letting his subordinates have the credit. To-night the name of Asquith passes into history and history, I think, will regard him as a supreme example of magnanimity and public spirit in the conduct of great affairs throughout an epoch of intense domestic controversy and unparalleled international anxiety."—A. P.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 15.

There was a successful party given in honour of Pandit Motilal Nehru by his colleagues on the Central Legislature. The representative gathering included Dr. Annie Besant, Dr. Sapru, Dr. Ansari and prominent members of all the groups in both the houses of the Central Legislature including officials.

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III.

Much is being made of the following sentence in the report of the Tariff Board on the Textile Industry; "The only alternative to a reduction in wages (to reduce costs) in the Bombay mill industry is increased labour efficiency, and it is in this direction that the true line of advance lies." The Board says this, it should be remembered, while discussing the problem of labour. "The true line of advance" does not lie in the direction of reducing wages, but in the direction of increasing labour efficiency. So far it is quite in the right spirit and scientifically correct. If the wages per head are reduced labour efficiency is sure to suffer and the economy will prove costlier in the long run. The Board, therefore, disapproves of this short-sighted economy and advises the millowners to increase labour efficiency. This warning was necessary in view of the fact that whenever the cost of production had to be reduced, it has been invariably the practice among the millowners to effect a cut in the wages of the workers. It would be unjust to suppose that the Board was of the opinion that only by reducing labour costs the salvation of the industry could be attained or that labour efficiency could be increased simply by asking the spinners and the weavers to mind more spindles and looms. Although the Board was not quite thorough-going in its analysis of the causes of depression in the Bombay mill-industry, in fairness to it, it must be admitted that increased efficiency of labour is but "one of the several remedies" suggested by it for the recovery of the industry. The Board was also conscious of the fact that labour efficiency depended upon a number of factors and that it could not be evoked simply by issuing a "Ukase" that a smaller number of operatives should turn out the same quantity of yarn and cloth.

BORI BUNDER LOGIC.

The "Times of India" has taken upon itself to defend the millowners who are trying to introduce the whole-frame and the three-loom systems in their mills. In its zeal to say 'ditto' to the said millowners the Bori Bunder oracle exposes itself to ridicule by making self-contradictory and illogical statements. While reading a homily to the operatives and exhorting them to realise hard facts, the "Times of India" cites the instance of a mill in which the loss on the year's working was so great that had no wages at all been paid there would still have remained a loss. Supposing that there does exist such a mill in Bombay, it would be quite pertinent to ask whether that mill had any right to exist at all. Would the Bori Bunder paper ask the operatives of that mill to work without expecting wages simply because the agents cannot afford to pay them? It is an undeniable fact a few mills are making profits after paying the workmen their wages and also without resorting to the whole-frame or three-loom system, and that there are not a few mills which are working under the same conditions without incurring a considerable loss. It is, therefore, plain that

(Continued on page 12.)

*Previous articles appeared on Jan. 28 and Feb. 10.

EARL OF OXFORD AND ASQUITH.

MR GARDINER'S APPRECIATION

The following appreciation of the Earl of Oxford and Asquith (then Mr. Asquith) from the pen of Mr. A. G. Gardiner was published in the latter's "Pillars of Society" during the war:—

When the history of these tempestuous days comes to be written, there is one figure that will emerge with a certain simplicity and aloofness that will dominate the story. It is the figure on the bridge. Pitt lives, rightly or wrongly, in Scott's phrase, as "the pilot who weathered the storm." It was the storm of a European convulsion. Mr. Asquith will be remembered as the captain who weathered the storm at home. No Prime Minister since Pitt has been confronted with so heavy a task as that which has fallen to Mr. Asquith's lot. Indeed Pitt's was the easier task of the two, for he was able always to appeal to the passion of patriotism and the fear of the foreigner. He had behind him the influence of the King. Democracy as we know it had not come to birth, and such opposition as found a voice was trampled under the heel of a ruthless repression.

To Mr. Asquith has fallen the more difficult task of remodelling the structure of society at home. He did not seek the task. Temperamentally, I think, he would have avoided it, for he is not a man who loves action for action's sake. He pre-

(Continued on page 10).

The Bombay Chronicle.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1928.

A GREAT LIBERAL.

In the death of Lord Oxford there passes away the doyen of Edwardian Liberalism. Herbert Henry Asquith stood and worked during his strenuous, long and chequered political career for the upholding of certain traditions in British public life and British political policy on which little stress is being laid by the generation which succeeds him either in the party which he led with steadfast courage or in the other British political parties. His qualities of leadership were static. His outlook upon questions of public policy had no room for shady negotiations and subterfuges which are the delight of the political charlatan. Singled out by Mr. Gladstone for high office when he had spent only a few years in the House of Commons, Asquith justified his rapid elevation to the Liberal Front Bench by distinguished and solid work as Home Secretary and, apart from managing the routine of his office, became a bulwark of his party as a forceful and resourceful debater, a man whose mental precision and directness of style were of invaluable help to the Liberal Government in Parliament and on the public platform. Asquith's political achievement can be conveniently divided into three distinct periods, in each of which he towered high above his colleagues and his two most formidable opponents, Joseph Chamberlain and Arthur Balfour, owing to the "sledge-hammer" accuracy of his attacks on the political policy the latter advocated and the persistency with which he endeavoured to demolish what he considered false doctrine. Domestic reform took up the early part of his career and in this connection his fight for the vindication of Free Trade will live long in political memory as the toughtest and doughtiest that a Liberal crusader ever waged. The remarkable thing about the Asquithian style of attack in these battle royals against the Protectionists was that it was made in a style which depended essentially on a dispassionate marshalling of facts. It made no appeal to emotion or sentiment. It showed that Asquith who was by this time regarded as the inevitable successor to the Liberal leadership after Campbell-Bannerman, was an intellectual giant who had not in him "to inspire men with great passions", but who could make them feel instinctively that in following him they would follow the path of assured victory. It is this intellectual aloofness which in the evening of his career made it difficult for Asquith to remain at the helm when the greatest of his lieutenants with his consummate knowledge of all the arts of the demagogue found it opportune to intrigue against him.

It has been well said of Asquith that "no man in politics ever mortgaged the future less than he did or lived more free from promissory notes." While the later exploits of Mr. Lloyd George are characterised by the reckless exhibition of this tendency to shower promissory notes like "hanging the Kaiser" or "making the world safe for democracy", in the case of Asquith it may be truly said that he gave in full measure what he promised. was never flabbergasted in meeting with a new or critical situation and had a mind definitely made up about a public issue after he had with his usual patient study explored all its ramifications. He promised the British people that he would make the power of the people felt in legislation and in shaping the ultimate destinies of the country as opposed to the power which the upholders of hereditary right had for centuries enjoyed. This arduous reform he carried through against the most embittered opposition. The historic struggle against the privileges of the House of Lords ended in a victory for the Liberals, but in the manner which Asquith most desired, a victory for evolutionary reform. A close observer of this long and arduous fight against privilege wrote on the occasion when Asquith himself elected to enter the House of Lords, "Mr. Asquith built better perhaps than he knew, better perhaps than any of us knew. He left us our hereditary Second Chamber and gave us the means by which in the last resort we could curb its authority, with difficulty but without anything savouring of revolution." In regard to the question of granting a democratic form of self-government to subject and dependent portions of the Empire, Asquith showed a spirit of caution quite in keeping with the attitude of that Liberal Imperialism of which he had become, perhaps unconsciously, the most prominent exponent. Whether in Egypt or in India the thing to be aimed at was the preservation and better regulation of British commercial and political interests. This primary object assured, it did not matter whether the populations of these countries were allowed to enjoy the consolation of camouflaged forms of "self-government." This was the Liberal outlook under Asquith in relation to "freedom" in Egypt and India and it continues to be so.

The Great War found England unprepared, but Asquith unperturbed. With his usual clearness of vision about what was immediately necessary he began to prepare his country for the great struggle. Of the real issue the war must decide he had a clear and accurate idea. Addressing a gathering in Dublin three months after the titanic struggle began he said: "The greatest triumph of our time will be the enthronement of the idea of public right as the governing idea of European politics." Asquith's conduct of the war came in for severe comment. The hysterically inclined part of the population and the self-seeking section of his own followers united with the Tories and their Press in denouncing him for his "sluggishness." Those anxious for quick results and 'knock-out blows' hated the idea of Asquith remaining at the helm. To outsiders, shrewd and experienced observers like Colonel House, the confidante of Wilson, the situation struck in a totally different manner. "I am watching with a good deal of concern", he says in a letter to Wilson on December 3, 1916, "the crisis in the British Cabinet. If the Lloyd George-Northcliffe-Carson combination succeed in overthrowing the Government and getting control, there will be no chance of peace until they run their course." These prophetic words give an idea of the respect and admiration for the Asquithian way which men of the sagacity of Colonel House had and of the unflattering estimate they had come to hold of the capabilities of the Coalition Government which later on found itself under the fire of public criticism for the same charges of vacillation and incompetency which had driven Asquith out of office. Asquith left the political stage with excellent grace; with the sang-froid of a Roman Senator. It was not for him to choose to entangle himself with new colleagues whose political opportunism and shiftiness were in glaring contrast with that tradition of integrity in public life which this great Liberal statesman upheld so long and so steadfastly.

CULPABLE CALLOUSNESS.

We published a few days ago a representation to the Government of Bombay by Sir Dinshaw Petit, the President of the Bombay Presidency Association, on the question of forest grievances in the Presidency. These grievances have distressed the ryots in the neighbourhood of forests for nearly a generation and the poor people have made numberless representations to Government but, unfortunately, they have not been sufficiently before the general public and Government have not been slow to take advantage of public ignorance of the grievances. Recently, however, Government were compelled by the Legislative Council to appoint a Committee to enquire into the grievances. Government, however, have turned a deaf ear to the unanimous recommendations of the non-official members of the Committee and have contented themselves with most niggardly concessions approved by the interested official members. Sir Dinshaw has, therefore, felt it necessary to warn Government once again against the consequences of any further callousness to the long-standing distress of numerous ryots. The grievances are mainly in connection with arbitrary raising of grazing fees, unchecked depredations of wild animals and the barbarous system of "communal" or collective punishment. Free grazing had been an ancient privilege of the ryots in the neighbourhood of forests, for without this privilege it would have been hard for them to settle down near the jungle or to accept the responsibility of helping in the protection of forests. It was also on the basis of free grazing that the land revenue due from the ryots was fixed, else the assessment would have been fixed lower. Gradually, however, when the people had settled and could not easily migrate, Government began to drive the thin end of the wedge in the shape of a "nominal" fee of two annas per head of cattle. They also virtuously and solemnly promised in 1909 that "in all districts where the Kanara system is now in force the grazing fee to be levied shall in future be at the all-round rate of two annas a head for horned cattle." In spite of this solemn pledge they have now quietly raised the fee further to four annas. It is a sad commentary on the Reforms that this violation of a pledge should have taken place under the new regime with the assent of the Minister in charge of forests without any consultation with the Legislative Council to which the Minister is supposed to be responsible. Sir Dinshaw's claim is modest that the fee should be immediately brought down to two annas. For Government to plead, as they do, that the higher fee does not weigh heavily on the ryot is to betray gross ignorance of the ryot's poverty.

As regards the depredations of wild animals and the "communal" punishment it is difficult to write in restrained terms. Government have strict game laws for the preservation of "game", that is, wild animals in the forests, laws that remind one of the days of William the Conqueror. That they are beneficent to the wild animals we do not deny. But they are not equally beneficent to the human beings in the fields and their domestic cattle. The enormity of the free run the wild beasts have of the fields has reached London and Sir Dinshaw quotes a correspondent of the London "Times", who writes: "Hundreds and thousands of plough and milch cattle are carried off every year by tiger and panther while the number of human beings who fall a prey to man-eaters is still very considerable.....Wild pigs do a great amount of damage to sugar-cane and many a weary cultivator spends the whole night on a "machan" among his canes trying vainly to scare them away with horn and tomtom." Government have done little themselves to put an end to these depredations nor will they liberally issue gun licences to the ryots or relax the rigour of game laws. But they coolly suggest to the half-starved ryots the up-to-date method of wire fencing round the fields. "It is most unreasonable as well as painful to find", says Sir Dinshaw, "that if a tiger kills a cow or a buffalo on private land, the Forest Department is exempt from any liability to compensate the owner thereof for the loss caused to him; while if the owner who has lost the cattle pursues the beast in the forest with his gun even to a small distance, he commits an offence and is liable to prosecution." And only a few ryots are allowed to use a gun at all. This does not complete the tale of the ryot's woe. Whenever a forest fire occurs, such occasions are not few—if the nearest villagers fail to extinguish the fire in spite of their best efforts, all villagers residing within the distance of a few miles are punished with higher grazing fees. Sir Dinshaw does not exaggerate when he says that such communal punishment "is a form of barbarous law and would have been considered unjust and cruel even in the time of William the Conqueror."

Sir Dinshaw makes many specific constructive suggestions to Government, calculated to redress to some extent these and other grievances too numerous to be discussed in this article. Somewhat similar recommendations have been made before by the recent Forest Grievances Enquiry Committees, similar previous Committees and even by responsible revenue officials who openly complained that the forest policy of Government has seriously injured agriculture. But all these years the recommendations have gone mostly unheeded. It is not difficult to know why. Mr. Edie, until recently Chief Conservator of Forests, Bombay, when he was examined before the Royal Agricultural Commission and when all his pleas for raising the grazing fee collapsed under cross-examination, observed that there was not much dissatisfaction among the ryots. He could only have meant that the dissatisfaction was not sufficiently demonstrated. This is not quite true, but we may take the hint. So long as the question of forest grievances does not go beyond the stage of mere petition and academic discussion, the salvation of the ryot is not in sight. It is absolutely necessary that the peasants concerned should organise themselves into Peasants' Leagues and through their representatives in the Councils or Local Boards or bodies like the Congress carry on vigorous agitation so as to open the eyes of Ministers and men like Mr. Edie. Whatever may be the final weapons to be used, there is no doubt that the organisation of Peasants' Leagues must be immediately undertaken by the leaders and the peasants themselves.

NOTES OF THE DAY

Boycott of British Goods.

A peaceful hartal on extra-ordinary occasions is good, but something positive, with or without a hartal, is immensely better. We are glad, therefore, that the Calcutta leaders have decided to inaugurate a boycott of British goods on the 20th of February when the Commission is announced to arrive at Calcutta on their way to Madras. We do not know the details of the boycott scheme but we expect that, so far as cloth is concerned, all foreign cloth is to be boycotted. We also expect that the boycott, of foreign cloth in particular, will not be called off till Swaraj is an accomplished fact. If our expectations are correct the lead given by Calcutta may well be followed by Madras and other cities. In pursuance of the scheme Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose has appealed for a thousand volunteers for the purpose of selling national literature, badges and flags. We would add the hawking of Khaddar to the duties of the volunteers. This has everywhere been found to be most effective both as propaganda and business, and a very humane piece of business.

Essays In Appreciation.

Official communiques issued by the Simon Commission mention how they are making use of the opportunity "to appreciate more fully the main questions which will hereafter form the subject of evidence." The individuals and bodies who provide them the means of indulging in these essays in appreciation are just the very persons and institutions which command no confidence from the public. A Muslim deputation waits upon them headed by Sir Zulfikhar Ali Khan, but so unrepresentative is its character that a Muslim member of the Legislative Assembly has to hasten to inform the public that this deputation had nothing to do with the Central Muslim Party "whose constitution has yet to be passed." The Sir Zulfikhar Ali Khan Show did not evidently impress Sir John Simon. The overpowering sense of loyalty to officialdom which prompted the deputation to wait on him and his colleagues surged up so much within the deputation members at the audience that they were tongue-tied. Here is a sample of silent co-operation with the Simon Seven.

What Prevents Them?

The Commission-boosters are greatly exercised how to hoodwink the public in India and in England into believing that Sir John Simon and his colleagues are having a favourable reception wherever they go. Earl Winterton takes the cue from the descriptions cabled out from India by representatives of the Tory Press and misleads the House of Commons. Anglo-Indian scribes, however, find the task set before them far more difficult. One of them has to confess that "the Commissioners shroud their activities with a mystery of secrecy." Indians will naturally ask what prevents them from coming out in the open and pursuing their researches in an atmosphere free from official chaperonage. Is this not due to the consciousness of the fact that they are in India as an unwanted body, as a tangible index of the affront which the united endeavour of all British parties have put upon this country?

A Political Mountebank.

If Sir Reginald were a prophet rather than a political mountebank, Burma should tremble for its fate. He has predicted dire consequences to that province if it should be a part of self-governing India. It would be a mere Cinderella in the Indian Commonwealth, with no real voice in the management of its own affairs. And as an independent State it would be simply crushed between India and China. Ergo, Burma should best continue to remain a preserve for Britishers. As one of the Heaven-appointed trustees he knows best what is good for the millions of India, Burma and Ceylon. It is curious that while Sir Reginald is exhibiting his solicitude for the welfare of Burma, his countrymen in the province are forcing a poll tax on its inhabitants almost at the point of bayonet and that the latter have started a no-tax campaign along with a complete boycott of Statutory Commission. But Sir Reginald may prate while he may. He can only amuse one now and he will not amuse long.

Why Not?

Rate payers all over the Presidency will wonder why a Khan Bahadur at a meeting of the Ahmedabad Municipal Board criticised the Board's spirited reply to the strictures passed by the Government of Bombay on its work. It may be unusual for a local body to take up the cudgels in this fashion, but we are sure public opinion will welcome it if the practice does become usual. It is only local bodies which have excellent work to their credit that can do so. The Ahmedabad municipality has a worthy record of self-help in spite of the step-motherly treatment accorded to it by the Government of Bombay. It protests rightly when it finds the same treatment continued. "No State" it says in its reply, "can persistently refuse to share its responsibility in the primary requirements of the people such as health, sanitation and education". This is a contention the public will heartily endorse.

Marriage Legislation in Baroda.

As a result of the unanimous recommendations of the Sampatrao Committee to raise the marriageable ages of boys and girls in Baroda to 18 and 14 years respectively, the Government of Baroda have published some draft proposals and have invited suggestions on them from the public. The Government accept the above recommendation but also want to make marriages of very young children absolutely null and void. Such marriages we have always regarded as a crime and ordinarily no penalty attached to them would be too drastic. But grave complications may arise if a marriage once solemnised according to prescribed rites is itself declared null and void. If Hindu society continues to regard such a marriage as binding for all time but if the law repudiated it, the position of the bride would be extremely hard and it may not be possible at all to marry her legally. But it is not necesary to declare the marriage illegal. Penalising with fine or imprisonment all the parties to a marriage under the prescribed ages, including the priests concerned, would go a long way in preventing child marriages. If the present Act in Baroda has not had sufficient effect, it is not because child marriages were not declared illegal but because the other penalties were not severe enough.

TO-DAY'S CONSTITUTIONAL WAR

VICTORY FOR POPULAR VIEW?

ABSENTEE MEMBERS TO SCENE

SIMON SEVEN NOT TO ATTEND

Our Special Representative at New Delhi in a telephonic message late last night (Wednesday night) states that the popular party whips were particularly active and hopeful with regard to the verdict of the Assembly on the Simon Commission debate. It is now being definitely stated that most of the absentee members have responded to the express messages of their respective party whips in a manner that befits the occasion. In fact it is now clear that the popular parties will command 69 good votes on their side while the Government strength is expected to be weaker by 4 votes, being only 65. It is expected, adds the telephonic message, that the resolution expressing "want of confidence in the Commission and declaring that the Assembly will have nothing to do with the Commission" will be passed.

It is, however, to be stated that both sides are keeping a vigilant watch.

SIMON SEVEN AND ASSEMBLY

NOT TO ATTEND DEBATE

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Feb. 15.

While in the Assembly the Auxiliary and Territorial Forces Bills were according to plan settled in the lobbies between Mr. Neogy and Mr. MacWorth Young forwarded to a Select Committee for detailed consideration and report dispensing with the presence of Swarajists, there was a regular tussle among the Elders in the Upper Chamber as to who should first catch the eye of Sir Henry Monerieff Smith. This eagerness was demonstrated to a feverish degree because Sir John Simon and his six good colleagues had installed themselves in the galleries in response to an invitation issued by the official President of that Chamber. This is the first time that the Simonites witnessed proceedings of the Central Legislature, but this does not in any way signify that they will attend any meeting of the more popular Chamber, because they are yet to call on the unofficial Speaker and, therefore, are yet to receive the courtesy which will be theirs for the mere "leaving of the cards" on Mr. Patel. To-morrow is the debate on the Simon Commission's appointment and its methods of work. But I have ascertained that the good seven will not be present to hear the speeches.

"IF BOYCOTT RESOLUTION IS—"

VIEWS OF THREE GROUPS FOCUSSED

NEW DELHI, Feb. 15.

What would be the significance of to-morrow's voting whichever way it goes, was the question addressed to the three schools of thought in the Assembly circles, namely, the Government, the Centre Group who favour co-operation on the grant of equality of status to the Indian Committee, and the Congress Wing.

To the official mind to-morrow's voting will declare whether the Assembly is for wrecking or for constructive opposition. If a boycott resolution is defeated, then it would be time enough for Sir John Simon to consider as to whether he should not, in view of this act of friendliness, negotiate with a pro-Commission Assembly on the outstanding points of differences.

CENTRE GROUP.

To the Centre Group, the official view is a mischievous interpretation of significance of voting. The issue that will be decided by the Assembly to-morrow if it carries Lala Lajpat Rai's resolution, will be that the responsibility for the refusal of co-operation of Indian opinion would be definitely shifted to the Commission's shoulders. To-morrow's vote will mean a rejection of the Commission as constituted and under proceedings as now initiated, door will, and is always open for the Commission to meet Indian opinion in regard to equality, etc., which would justify the Assembly revising its boycott verdict. The significance of to-morrow's voting, if it is carried in favour of Government, will be that it will deny about 70 out of 100 elected members the right to speak for the people of India and confer that right to speak for Indian opinion on thirty elected members, of whom twelve will be Europeans, because they are propped up by 41 official and nominated votes. The Centre Group is clear in mind that it will be suicidal if to-morrow's boycott resolution is not carried.

CONGRESS GROUP.

According to the Congress Wing, victory for the boycott resolution will be a complete vindication of the broad principles for which the Congress stands.—Free Press.

CANVASSING ON LALAJI'S MOTION

PREFERENCE TO BE GIVEN IN AGENDA

NEW DELHI, Feb. 15.

Interest centres round to-morrow's debate in the Legislative Assembly on the resolution bearing on the Saturday Commission Several resolutions appear on the agenda regarding the Commission and there are also several amendments that have been tabled by several others. But it has been agreed between the three principal Parties the Congress, the Nationalist and the Independent parties that Lala Lajpat Rai's Resolution shall be supported in preference to all other motions

There is a resolution on the Supreme Court on the agenda taking the first place. The Opposition groups have decided that the mover of the resolution should be asked to move the resolution without a speech and immediately after a motion shall be made formally for the adjournment of the consideration of the Supreme Court resolution. Government is not expected to oppose the adjournment motion as they are said to be equally anxious that voting shall take place to-morrow on the Boycott resolution. But in case Government should oppose the adjournment of the consideration of the Supreme Court resolution, opposition groups are prepared for it.

Whips are being issued for full attendance from the commencement of the business to-morrow. Question time to-morrow will be practically nil. Inquiries show that Government Whips are confident of winning by two votes while the Opposition Whips expect to win by 4 to 6 votes.

But in the opinion of the Opposition, the popular side is sure to win. It is believed that in case the debate does not reach a conclusion to-morrow, the chances are that Saturday the 18th would be allotted for continuation of the debate. Members of the popular groups who for some reason or other fail to reach by 16th are expected by the Whips to hasten forth to Delhi all the same without further delay.—Free Press.

MR ACHARYA WITHDRAWS HIS RESOLUTION.

DEBATE NOT LIKELY TO CONCLUDE TO-DAY

NEW DELHI, Feb. 15.

The latest development with regard to the debate to-morrow on the Simon Commission is that Mr. M. K. Acharya has writen to the President of the Assembly that he does not propose to move his resolution. Amendments to his resolution will thus fall through and only after Mr. Jayakar withdraws his resolution regarding the depressed classes is there a chance of a discussion on the Commission to-morrow as the next resolution stands in the name of Mr. Gayaprasad Sinha.

At any rate it is clear that chances of the debate being concluded to-morrow are very remote and that respective whips will have to keep their votes tied for a week till the debate is concluded on the 23rd. in case the request for a special earlier sitting on Friday or Saturday is not granted.—A. P.

ACTING INCUMBENT OF LAW MEMBER'S POST.

NO APPOINTMENT MADE

NEW DELHI, Feb. 15.

It is stated there is no truth in the report appearing in certain papers that Sir B. L. Mitter has been appointed to act in the place of Hon. Mr. S. R. Das, when the latter goes on leave. It is further stated that no appointment has yet been made.—A. P.

PAN AMERICAN CONFERENCE. CLOSED.

MUCH WORK REMAINS UNFINISHED

LONDON, Feb. 15.

Havana.—Some of the most influential members of the Pan-American Conference frankly admit that it has been confronted with problems which cannot at present be solved. The United States and Argentine notably have clashed over the tariff issue. The conference will consequently close as previously arranged on 20th February with much of its business unfinished.—Reuter.

SWARAJISTS DISAPPOINTED

Excitement in Assembly

PLASTER FALLS FROM CEILING

HINDU FAMILY TRANSACTIONS BILL POSTPONED

NEW DELHI, Feb. 15.

The Legislative Assembly held a short sitting to-day and referred both the Auxiliary and the Territorial Forces Bill to Select Committees. During the sitting a small piece of plaster fell from the ceiling of the Chamber causing excitement in the Independent Block, but no one was hurt.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL

When the Legislative Assembly reassembled to-day, the Swarajist members were present in anticipation of a further discussion on the Hindu Family Transactions Bill, but finding that the Bill was not coming up to-day they left the Chamber. The President read out a communication from the Governor-General fixing 5 p.m. on February 29 for the presentation of the General Budget. The Assembly would hold a general discussion on the budget on the 7th and 8th March and the Council of State on 9th March. The Assembly would vote the demands for grants on the 10th, 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th.

A POINT OF ORDER.

Sir Hari Singh Gour raised a point of order asking whether it was not right that in the ordinary course the debate on the Hindu Family Transactions Bill should first be resumed. The President replied it was nowhere laid down in the Standing Orders.

Sir Basil Blackett said that Government were not in a position to announce the business for the next week, but he would give due notice.

PROCEDURE REGARDING COUNT.

Col. Crawford on a point of order asked for information on the procedure regarding a count. He said: "Previously when your predecessor was in the Chair the bell used to be rung for a certain number of minutes to give the members who may be in the lobby time to get into the House before the actual count is made."

The President: There is no Standing Order which requires the Chair to ring the bell if those who are interested in promoting a particular legislation or measures do not take care to see that a quorum is present when the Chair comes. They do so at their own risk.

Mr. MacWorth Young then moved that the Territorial Force Bill as passed by the Council of State be taken into consideration.

Mr. Young after explaining the provisions of the Bill made it clear that Government would be willing to accept one or two of the amendments to the Bill and thought the Bill should be considered without going to a Select Committee; but he would leave the matter to the House.

Mr. Neogy thanked Mr. Young for the conciliatory tone. He traced the history behind the measure and said that when the Government had taken so many years to bring the matter to this stage, it was not unfair for them to ask for a Select Committee which he moved in order to understand the reasons underlying some of their conclusions such as rejection of the unanimous recommendation of the Shea Committee for the liability of the Auxiliary Force which was at present confined to local area.

Dr. Moonje supported Mr. Neogy.

MR. ROY'S FEARS.

Mr. K. C. Roy opposed reference to a Select Committee. The Bill, he said, was an improvement on the present position. The Commander-in-Chief had told the other House that he had received no criticism either of the Report or of the Government's conclusions from any member of the Legislature. There was also considerable risk of the Bill being so changed by the Select Committee as to require its

(Continued on next page.)

DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT SCANDAL.

PROSECUTIONS TO BE LAUNCHED.

SEQUEL TO NARIMAN CASE.

We understand that as a result of the revelations made during the hearing of the Harvey-Nariman Case, certain prosecutions are to be launched by the Government of Bombay.

LABOUR M. P. IMPRSESED

Standard and Tone of Debate

"ELDERS" DEBATE ON UNEMPLOYMENT

SIMON SEVEN ATTEND COUNCIL OF STATE

NEW DELHI, Feb. 15.

With the exception of Sir John Simon all the members of the Simon Commission were present in the President's Box of the Council of State when Mr. P. C. Desikachari moved the first resolution on the agenda asking for a Committee to enquire and devise ways and means for relieving the unemployment of educated and other middle classes in India.

COUNCIL OF STATE & PARLIAMENT.

It was for an hour and a half when the unemployment problem was subjected to a full dress debate in the Council of State that the members of the Statutory Commission watched the proceedings from the President's Box. Sir John Simon came in later and witnessed for only ten minutes.

IMPRESSED WITH DEBATE.

Viscount Burnham in the course of a conversation with a representative of the Associated Press said he was impressed with the dignity and courtesy of the debate in the Council of State which compared favourably with their own Houses in England. He took exception to Mr. Chari's remark that the dependencies were used by Great Britain for providing employment for its middle class people; for as a matter of fact unemployment among middle classes in England was serious and the figures showed that there was greater unemployment among labouring classes.

Mr. Hartshorn said he was struck with the general tone and stndard of debate.—A.P.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL

Sir Moncrieff Smith read a message from the Governor-General fixing the presentation of the General Budget, other than the railways, in both the Houses at 5 p.m. on February 29.

UNEMPLOYMENT PROBLEM.

Defining middle classes while moving his resolution, Mr. Chari said these included literary, quasi-literary and intellectual classes. Unemployment was a serious problem all over India and it was assuming serious dimensions. So far the Central Government had done nothing to relieve unemployment. There had no doubt been attempts on the non-official side to solve the question, but he did not understand why the Government of Bengal found Mr. C. R. Das's scheme unacceptable.

Referring to unemployment in England and other European countries Mr. Chari pointed out those countries had dependencies where they found employment for their unemployed: but India being a dependency itself had no scope in that direction. Moreover the Army and Navy were blocked to Indians. As a passing remark he alluded to the unanimous recommendation of the Skeen Committee, which, he said, had been turned down by the Secretary of State.

Concluding he appealed to Government to find out ways for relieving the situation and tackle the problem of unemployment which had begun to assume a political aspect.

PROVINCIAL GOVTS.' RESPONSIBILITY.

Mr. Latifi, an official member from the Punjab opposed the resolution on the ground that the solution of unemployment was a matter which should more appropriately be dealt with by Provincial Governments rather than by the Central Government or a Central Committee.

CAUSES OF UNEMPLOYMENT.

Sir Phiroze Sethna also opposed the resolution and endorsed the objections of Mr. Latifi.

Mr. Vernon (Madras Official) also opposed the motion.

Sir Umar Hayat Khan related the difficulties of the masses and blamed the Education Department for turning out a class of students which was neither fit for earning their livelihood nor for the defence of their country.

Mr. Natesan said the question of unemployment was mainly the concern of local governments. He advocated reform of educational system. He favoured the expansion of technical education as a means of relieving the situation and suggested the establishment of a Central Technological Institute which would materially help towards a solution of this problem.

Mr. McWatters speaking on behalf of Government said he could not accept the resolution. He added in 1926 there was a debate on this question in the Assembly

(Continued on page 8.)

LORD OXFORD DEAD

NESTOR OF BRITISH LIBERALISM

A GREAT VICTORIAN STATESMAN

THE FIRST WAR-PREMIER

Earl of Oxford and Asquith is dead.—Reuter.

HIS AMAZING CONSTITUTION

LADY OXFORD AT BEDSIDE

LONDON, Feb. 15.

Hope of Lord Asquith's life was abandoned on Monday. Yet, owing to his amazing constitution, the ex-Premier lived till 6/50 this morning when he passed away peacefully among his family in his home "The Wharf", Sutton Courtney, Berkshire. Lady Oxford watched him at his bedside for days and nights.

FRENCH TRIBUTE.

Paris.—"Upon his shoulders fell the crushing responsibility of plunging the British Empire into the late war. It was he who took the momentous decision. For this act alone the French people should bow in respectful homage and gratitude before the tomb in which Lord Asquith will now be lowered laden with years." This quotation from the newspaper "Excelsior" indicates the esteem in which Earl of Oxford and Asquith was held in France.—Reuter's Special.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

Born on September 12th, 1852 at Morley in Yorkshire, Mr. Asquith has just closed his 75th year of age. He is the second

Earl of Oxford and Asquith whose death is announced.

son of Joseph Dixon Asquith of the Croft House, Morley, and Emily Willans of Huddersfield. His father died when young. Asquith was six years old and he was left to the care and bringing up of his mother, a lady of Puritan principles, lofty character and sympathetic intellect. Before entering the City of London School, the home influences which had at first shaped his character were supplemented by the atmosphere of the Moravian School at Fulneck in Leeds.

He was a brilliant pupil of the City of London School. From school he entered Oxford College, Balliol, and became subject to the powerful sway of the Master of Balliol, Jowett. Devoted to his studies, solitary in his habits and severely reserved with his fellow students, he avoided the small dissipations of a college career and achieved a great reputation as one of the most remarkable students of his year. The atmosphere of scepticism in Balliol College had a very humanising effect on Asquith, though he never broke away from the simple, stern creed of his early years. By heredity Mr. Asquith was a Radical and a Non-Conformist, and being both ambitious and poor, with no outside support to give him a helping hand, the law was the best avenue to success. The opinion has been hazarded that a lawyer seldom makes a good statesman, but in Mr. Asquith's case the dictum has been falsified. Scholar, Fellow, Craven University Scholar and 1st Class Lit. Hum. 1874, Mr. Asquith was called to the Bar in Lincoln's Inn in 1876 and addressed himself with characteristic thoroughness to the Common Law Bar. A successful debt at the Bar requires forensic ease of manner and persuasive eloquence, and Mr. Asquith ever placed more reliance on the matter of an argument than in the manner of delivering it. It has been said of him that he would have made a great Judge, but, as his life has shown, he has made a greater politician, although even in politics he has never displayed the virtue of pliancy.

Mr. Asquith married early in life Miss Helen Melland of Manchester, and, burdened with a wife and increasing family, Mr. Asquith suffered for some time the anxieties and drawbacks inseparable from such responsibilities. Want of legal work at the start afforded him leisure sufficient to immerse himself in the study of public affairs and political problems. It was a seed-time from which he has gathered an abundant harvest. He entered Parliament as Member for East Fife, as Liberal Unionist, and supported Mr. Gladstone and Home Rule. His first noticeable legal success was his defence of Mr. Cunninghame Graham and Mr. John Burns who were prosecuted for attempting to vindicate the right of public meeting in Trafalgar Square, Mr. Asquith failed in carrying his point, but it brought him prominently before the Liberals both in and outside Parliament.

AT THE BAR.

This was associated with the great Parnet trial. For some time previous to this "cause celebre," Mr. Asquith had acted as junior to Sir Charles Russell, who subsequently became Lord Chief Justice of England. And the mere fact of this position was a distinction, and when Sir Charles Russell was retained as counsel of Parnell, Mr. Asquith did yeoman service as Sir Charles' junior and made himself thoroughly acquainted with all the intricacies of that famous case. When the trial was in progress, Mr. Asquith's chief examined Mr. Scanes, a "Times" witness in the Parnell case, and did not succeed in eliciting any information of importance. The next witness was Mr. Macdonald who has become famous as the "Simple Simon" of the "Times," and at the very last moment Sir Charles Russell suddenly called on his junior, against the latter's strong protest, to cross-examine Macdonald. Not only was Mr. Asquith totally unprepared for the task, but Macdonald, a shrewd and shifty Scotchman, bore the reputation of being equal to any cross-examiner living. Mr. Asquith despaired of doing anything. As it happened, however, Mr. Asquith put a question to the witness which was answered in an unexpectedly silly way. Quick to seize an opportunity, Mr. Asquith pressed his questions with ability and skill and Macdonald collapsed in a manner that at once made Mr. Asquith's reputation and weakened the case of the "Times." The Asquith followed this success up with his brilliant repiy to Sir Richard Webster in Parliament, when Sir Richard delivered his famous speech on the Forged Letters. With this second success Mr. Asquith's reputation was made, and when in 1892 Mr. Gladstone formed his Cabinet, Mr. Asquith was offered, and accepted, the responsible office of Home Secretary. On leaving office Mr. Asquith returned to the Bar and after a considerable period of slackened activity Mr. Chamberlain's campaign against Free Trade offered him another chance of distinguishing himself. More than quite familiar with the arguments pro and con, of the controversy in his student days, Mr. Asquith did much to weaken the force of Mr. Chamberlain's attack. His reward came when his right to be the colleague and successor of Mr. Henry Campbell-Bannerman was widely acknowledged. On the resignation of Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman in 1908, Mr. Asquith became Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury. He returned to power in January 1910 and again in December of that year.

There is no necessity, in a brief record of Mr. Asquith's activities in Parliamentary life, to discuss in detail the various admisistrative measures of his tenure of office. They are writ large in the history of the times. His supreme success in the political arena came while the House of Lords unmade the Budget which, as Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Asquith was responsible for. The Commons then joined issue with the Lords and the hour produced the man. Until this time Mr. Asquith had not attained the full stature of his growth. "His will had," says a writer who has closely studied the career of Mr. Asquith, "been hardened in the long battle of ambition, but it had never been summoned to cope with a capital crisis on the State. The fire from heaven had never fallen on him. His strength was gameless, but the usurpation of the Lords turned this cold intellect into a blazing instrument of vengeance. It sowered him with passion. Never before had this man felt in him the burning force which makes demi-gods of statesman and a burning force of liberty. His soul was suddenly fused with his intellect and he consecrated himself to a sole and single aim—the salvation of representative institutions." His resolution, now historical in its eloquent brevity declaring that the House of Lords had been guilty of a "breach of the Constitution and a usurpation of the rights of the Commons," will be memorable for all time.

WAR ACTIVITIES

While in domestic legislation which he promoted, especially after he was com-

(Continued on page 10).

BOYCOTT OF BRITISH GOODS

DEMONSTRATION ON FEB. 20

SUBASH DEMANDS 1000 VOLUNTEERS

CALCUTTA, Feb. 15.

Bengal has decided to launch boycott of British goods on February 20 when the Simon Commission is likely to arrive in Calcutta.

Following is the full text of manifesto signed by Akram Khan, Mujibir Rahman, Mrinal Kanti Bose, Nalini Rajan Sarkar, Kishoridal Ghose, Santoshkumar Basu, S. N. Haldar Purushottam Roy, Mashin Ali, Amaranath Chatterjee, Kiransankar Roy, Bepin Chandrapal, Subhas Chandra Bose, J. M. Sen Gupta, Bidhin Chandra Roy, Bijoy Krishna Kumar Bose, Lalit Mohan Das, Akilchandra Dutt, Baba Gurdit Singh, J. M. Gupta, Rajendra Chandra Dev, Shamsudin Ahmad Sayeed and Jalaluddin Hasem.

"In view of the fact that both the Governments here and in England, show no signs of relenting in regard to the outrage committed on India's national self-respect by appointment of the Simon Commission and on the contrary strenuous efforts are being made by authorities in different provinces to demoralize the people, time has now come when further steps should be taken to assert the national will. It has therefore been resolved to proclaim a general boycott of British cloth, as a protest against this outrage and as members of the Commission are advertised to arrive in Calcutta on the 20th of February on their way to Madras, it has been decided to organise mass demonstrations on that day with a view to proclaim this boycott."

Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose, President of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee has appealed for 1,000 volunteers to work from the 5th to the 20th February for the purpose of selling national literature, badges and flags.—Free Press.

LABOUR M. P. STRUCK.

(Continued from page 7).

as a result of which the Government of India addressed various local governments in May 1926. After quoting a few extracts from that letter Mr. McWatters pointed out that some time before and immediately after that letter certain local governments had taken action. However the debate had served to focuss public attention to this important question and he advised the mover to withdraw the resolution.

Lala Ramsarandas supported the motion.

At this stage the members of the Statutory Commission left the President's Box, where a few minutes later Sir John Simon came and watched the proceedings for ten minutes.

Mr. Chari pressed his motion which was put to vote and rejected without a division.

PLEADERS AS CHIEF JUSTICE.

Sir Phiroze Sethna then moved his resolution urging an amendment of the Government of India Act so as to enable High Court pleaders to be appointed Chief Justice of a High Court. The mover traced the history of the motion and pointed out it was a reminder to Government to take the steps in accordance with their acceptance of previous motions both in the Council of State and the Assembly last year. Continuing, Sir Phiroze said Mr. Haig had in accepting the resolution of Mr. Ramdas Pantulu said that the proposal involved an amendment of the Government of India Act in Parliament and that the Secretary of State could not commit himself as to date owing to the exigencies of Parliamentary business.

Mr. Haig replying on behalf of Government said he would not enter into the merits of the question. The resolution was no doubt something in the nature of reminders to which they were accustomed in Government offices. (Laughter). Normally the replies to such reminders were three: "The matter is under consideration." Secondly: "It is hoped that the matter will be expedited" and thirdly: "It is hoped that an answer will be give nby such and such date." Today his answer would be of the more hopeful character, for the Secretary of State had recently informed the Government of India that he hoped to introduce in this session of Parliament a Bill to amend Section 101 of the Government of India Act. But the House must not conclude that the Bill would necessarily go through this session for as was often the case several incidents occurred which upset the Government programmes. (Laughter). Mr. Haig, however, trusted that before very long the Council would not be put to the necessity of issuing such reminders in seeing that this very desirable form of amendment to the Act embodied in the Statute Book.

Sir Phiroze Sethna thereupon withdrew the motion.

The Council adjourned till to-morrow.—A.P.

DECISION ASTONISHING

"GUARDIAN'S COMMENT.

LONDON, Feb. 15.

"Still looking for trouble" is the title of a Leader in the "Manchester Guardian" on the Master Cotton-spinners' decision. The Paper says that the present proposals are all the more astonishing since not only has the Manufacturers Association not been consulted but the Spinners' Federation itself is not united. The paper expresses the opinion that the operatives will presumably make most of the divisions among employers.—Reuter's Special.

2,000 WORKERS DOWN TOOL.

IRRAWADDY FLOTILLA COMPANY

RANGOON, Feb. 14.

Over 2,000 out of the total of 3,000, employed at the Dalla Dockyard of the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company, went on strike this morning, demanding, it is reported, an increase in wages. It appears that about two months ago, a section of the workers made a request to the Company for an increase in wages declaring that they were worse paid than the other coolies. The Company considered their request, but found that they were much better paid than the others. The Company's answer appeared to have been accepted by the men, and nothing further was heard of the matter, till this morning, when only a few men turned up for work. Some more came back to work in the afternoon and it is expected that more will turn up to-morrow.—A. P.

BRITISH LOANS TO EASTERN COUNTRIES

LIGHT ON PRESENT POSITION

LONDON, Feb. 14.

Rugby.—Colonel Wedgwood, Labourite, asked what the present position was of negotiations regarding Ottoman debt and in particular payments made formerly by Egypt in connection with the Anglo-Egyptian guaranteed loan of 1856 and payment allotted to various succession States of the old Ottoman Empire.

Mr. Locker Lampson, Foreign Under-Secretary, replying said: "The question of payment formerly made by Egypt towards the service of the guaranteed loan of 1856 is at present being discussed between a Committee appointed by the Egyptian Government and Sir Reginald Patterson representing the British Government. I understand that the negotiations beween representatives of the Turkish Government and representatives of bondholders as regards the Turkish share of the Ottoman debt are being conducted in Paris and that an agreement has now been reached except regarding one or two subsidiary points. The method of settlement of the share allotted to Palestine and Iraq is at present being discussed between those Governments and the Ottoman Debt Council. The share allotted to Italy has already been settled. So far as I am aware no settlement has yet been reached as regards shares allotted to other succession States."—B. O. W.

KEMAL PASHA ALRIGHT

ILLNESS REPORT DENIED

LONDON, Feb. 15.

Angora.—Illness of Mustapha Kemal is semi-officially denied.—Reuter.

(A former cablegram stated that Gazi Mustafa Kemal Pasha suddenly became unconscious in a public street and regained consciousness with great difficulty.

CAPT. LINDBUG'S NONSTOP FLIGHT

FEASIBILITY OF AIRMAIL ROUTES

LONDON, Feb. 14.

St. Louis (Missouri).—Captain Lindberg smiled wearily on dismounting his machine on the conclusion of a goodwill flight last stage of 1,200 miles of which from Havana was completed non-stop in fifteen hours. He claimed to have demonstrated the feasibility of airmail routes in fifteen countries he had visited.—Reuter.

MISS MILLER'S CONVERSION

AMERICAN TOURISTS TO ATTEND.

SEEKING INFORMATION ABOUT CEREMONY

POONA CITY, Feb. 15.

It is stated that some of the American tourists who landed in Bombay on Saturday by the tourist ship "Resolute", intend to attend the ceremonies conneeted with Miss Miller's conversion and marriage. Two of the American tourists were here yesterday to gain information regarding the ceremonies. Messages from prominent non-Brahmins of Maharashtra, wishing success to the organisers of the conversion ceremony, are daily pouring in.—A. P.

A WRITTEN UNDERTAKING

COMMUNICATED TO EX-MAHARAJAH.

BOMBAY, Feb. 15.

It is understood that two officials belonging to the staff of the ex-Maharaja of Indore visited Mr. Javalkar at Poona on Monday last, and after a full discussion, took a written undertaking from him to perform the ceremony of Miss Miller's conversion under the auspices of the Satya Samaj. This undertaking has been communicated to the ex-Maharaja at Nuwara Eliya, together with a message from Mr. Javalkar, confirming it. It is therefore stated to be certain now that the ex-Maharaja and Miss Miller will start from Ceylon for Poona to-day or to-morrw. Mr. Javalkar, who is in Bombay to-day, did not wish to say anything regarding the above news.

He told a representative of the Associated Press that his present visit to Bombay was undertaken primarily with the object of meeting Mr. Mutzenbacher, a Professor at Chicago University, and Mr. Peterson. He had a long conversion with them today at the Taj Mahal Hotel. It had been arranged that he should meet a party of Americans who landed last week by the tourist ship "Resolute", and who are expected in Bombay on the 22nd instant. The proposed meeting between him and the party was connected with the desire expressed by the latter to be present at the ceremony of the conversion of Miss Miller.

Mr. Javalkar admitted that Brahmins generally were in a state of great excitement over the matter, but his primary concern was that the ex-Maharaja should not be allowed to stray away from the Hindu fold, and it was immaterial to him who did that service to the Hindu faith. If Brahmins would ensure that, the Satya Samajists would keep aloof from the controversy.

Mr. Javalkar contradicted the report that the two Maharanees of Indore paid a visit to him at Poona to try to dissuade him from helping in the conversion of Miss Miller. He declared that he had so far met no one who made any such attempt.

As regards Miss Miller's dress, the Satya Samajists were not going to dictate it, as it was a matter for her own choice.—A. P.

"IF THE GIRL WAS WILLING AMERICANS DO NOT OBJECT."

POONA, Feb. 15.

That keen interest is taken by Americans in Miss Miller's conversion and marriage with Sir Tukoji Rao, is shown by the arrival here to-day of Mr. Peterson, an engineer of New York, who is on a world tour with his companion Mr. Mutzenbcher, a professor, Chicago University. The latter had returned from his visit to Ahmedabad to see Mr. Gandhi. Mr. Peterson has specially come down to Poona to see Mr. Javalkar, Secretary, Maratha Mission, to get detailed information regarding the conversion and marriage.

In the course of a conversation with an Associated Press representative Mr. Peterson said he and Mr. Mutzenbcher desired to witness the ceremony of conversion and marriage if they came off before they left India. If the girl was willing, he said, Americans did not object to the marriage.—A. P.

PUNJAB MUSLIMS FOR BOYCOTT

SIR M. SHAFI'S MISLEADING REPORTS

LAHORE Feb. 15.

The following telegram has been sent to Sir John Simon by Mr. Malik Barkat Ali, the senior Vice President of the Punjab Provincial Muslim League.

"The Punjab Muslims in an overwhelming number share Mr. Jinnah's views. Sir Mahomed Shafi's messages are misleading. He represents himself and a handful of reactionaries, whose life's game is to fiddle to official tunes and to oppose the country's best interests in the hope of securing preferments. Sir Mahomed Shafi's League was disaffiliated by the Indian Muslims in an open session of the Muslim League held at Calcutta.—Free Press.

"DISCOURTESY" OF SIR JOHN SIMON?

SUPERSESSION OF SPEAKER OF ASSEMBLY.

AN UNUSUAL DEPARTURE FROM PRECEDENT

NEW DELHI, Feb. 15.

It is reliably understood that what was regarded as discourtesy of Sir John Simon, in not calling upon the Speaker of the Assembly, has been got over by stating that in the order of precedence the Members of the Commission are to be given priority over members of the Executive Council, the Speaker of the Assembly etc. No court circular was issued determining the Commission's place in the order of precedence, but the members of the Government o India and the President of the Council of State have, according to the "Statesman", acted as if it were so.

AN UNUSUAL DEPARTURE.

The "Statesman's" representative with the Government of India explains that what the members of the Government of India have done and what the President of the Council of State has done mark an unusual departure from the precedent, and the omission of Sir John Simon to conform to etiquette, as commonly understood and renunciation of their right to courtesy re nunciation of their right to courtesy on the part of the members of the Government of India, and oversight on the part of the President of the Council of State. In view of this explanation, it is expected that Sir John Smon will either make good the omission, or it will be justified by his superseding the Speaker of the Assembly in the order of precedence. Officially, as far as can be known, the Speaker of the Assembly does not propose to take notice of the departure from the ordinary social practice by the members of the Executive Council and the President of the Council of State.—Free Press.

MADRAS HARTAL

WORKING COMMITTEE'S DECISION

Owing to inadvertence it was stated in yesterday's "Chronicle" that the All-Parties' Conference at Delhi had decided to give freedom to the Madras Congress Committee to observe Hartal on the day of the arrival of the Simon Commission in that city if it thought fit. The decision was made by the Working Committee of the Congress and not the All-Parties' Conference.

PROPOSALS UNSATISFACTORY

EX. DY-PRESIDENT ON SIMON'S LETTER

NEW DELHI, Feb. 15.

Dewan Bahadur T. Rangachariar, Chairman of the Cinema Committee, who is now in Delhi has expressed his opinion that Sir John Simon's proposals as contained in H. E. Viceroy's letter are not satisfactory.—Free Press.

MR. MACDONALD'S LATEST

COMMISSION PROCEDURE HAS FULL CONFIDENCE OF LABOUR PARTY

NEW DELHI, Feb. 15.

The following telegram has been received by Mr. Hartshorn, Member of the Statutory Commission from Mr. Ramsay MacDonald:—It is reported here that if your commision were successfully obstructed a Labour Government would appoint a new commission on another and a non-parliamentary basis. As you know the procedure now being followed has the full confidence of the Labour Party and no change in the Commission would be made.—RAMSAY MACDONALD.—A. P.

DISCUSSION ON COMMUNAL QUESTIONS

NEW DELHI, Feb. 14.

Discussion on the communal question was resumed to-day by the All-Parties Conference. According to the Secretaries of the Conference, a good atmosphere prevailed throughout the discussion, but no conclusions were arrived at. The points which were mainly considered were those concerning the questions of separate or joint electorates, and the separation of Sind. The Conference meets again to-morrow evening.—A.P.

EX-MAHARAJA OF INDORE STARTING FOR POONA?

MADRAS, Feb. 15.

The ex-Maharaja of Indore with Miss Miller, it is understood, will leave Colombo either this evening or to-morrow for Poona. It is unlikely he will visit Madras but he will proceed to Bangalore where it is stated, a suite of rooms has been reserved for him and his party. From Bangalore the party will proceed to Poona.—A. P.

CONSTERNATION IN BHARATPUR.

BANISHMENTS AND FORCED RESIGNATIONS

ADVENT OF NEW EUROPEAN DEWAN.

(From A Correspondent)

MUTTRA, Feb. 15

The atmosphere of the Bharatpur State has been full of consternation and panic since the day Dame Rumour had it that four persons were to be banished from the State and that a number of forced resignations would take place. The day at last dawned with the arrival of Mr. Mackenzie, the newly appointed Dewan. The very day he arrived instructions were received, it is said, from the Government of India to expel the above four persons.

Consequently Bharatpur, amidst much popular excitement and dismay, witnessed today the departure of the Adhikariji, a great public worker from his beloved home for ever to build which he, in conjunction with His Highness, spent so much of his time and energy and brought into existence with the generous assistance of the Maharaja, the Administrative Assembly, the Social Reform Act, the Juvenile Tobacco Act etc., etc.

To-day he has left his beautiful edifice never to enjoy or see it again. Thousands of people gathered to the temple where he resided when it became known that according to the injunctions their popular worker was leaving them and his dear home never to return as demanded. Men, women and children ran after his motor. Tears fell down the eyes of the young and old alike at his fate. Garlanding him on the station was a most difficult function even for the stout; but it seems to be the emphatic hope of the people as they were heard talking that the Government of India with such a sympathetic and benevolent personality as that of Lord Irwin as Viceroy will soon reconsider the matter.

The present seem to be the first instance in recent days. So far as Indian States are concerned that the Government have taken such a step and denied the opportunities of any trial whatsoever.

HARTAL IN MADRAS.

WORKING COMMITTEE'S DECISION

NEW DELHI, Feb. 15.

In reply to Mr. Satyamurthi's message conveying the decision of the Madras Boycott Committee regarding hartal on the day on which the Simon Commission arrives there, the Working Committee of the Congress has, it is understood, decided to leave the matter to be decided between the Andhra and the Tamil Nadu Provincial Congress Committees. Accordingly, it is stated Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar, President of the Tamil Nadu Committee and Mr. T. Prakasam, President of the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee, are leaving Delhi immediately after the debate on the Simon Commission in the Assembly.—A. P.

MADRAS PROHIBITORY ORDER

TAMIL CONGRESS COMMITTEE TO CONSIDER

MADRAS, Feb. 15.

To consider the present situation created by the Prohibitory Order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, an urgent meeting of the Tamil Nadu Congress Committee and the Working Committee of the Tamil Nadu Congress Committee will meet on the 20th instant in the Mahajan Sabha Hall.—Free Press.

PROTEST MEETINGS IN GOKHALE HALL

REFUSAL OF COMMITTEE.

MADRAS, Feb. 15.

It is understood that the President of the Gokhale Hall Committee has refused to give the Hall for holding a public meeting to protest against the order issued on the leaders and the general public under Section 144.—Free Press.

"SINK MINOR DIFFERENCES."

MADRAS MINISTER ON HOME RULE

MADRAS, Feb. 15.

Speaking at Kumbhakonam, the Hon. Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliar, Minister for Development, said that the time had come for all to sink their minor differences and constantly to engage themselves in the one task of getting Home Rule by counteracting the endeavours of those who wish to retard our movement. He appealed to the people to be steadfast to their leaders and stand by them.—Free Press.

SIMON'S HOST IN MADRAS.

CHIEF JUSTICE'S INVITATION

MADRAS, Feb. 15.

Sir John Simon has accepted the invitation of the Hon'ble Sir Murray Couts Trotter, the Chief Justice of the Madras High Court, to stay with him during the Commission's visit to Madras.—A. P.

ECHO OF HARTAL

QUESTIONS IN CALCUTTA CORPORATION

CALCUTTA, Feb. 15.

An echo of the Hartal of February 3rd. was raised at the Corporation meeting today, when a number of questions were put regarding the conduct of the police, which, it is alleged, entered Sir Stuart Hogg Market and arrested volunteers there.

In reply, the Chief Executive Officer stated that the police are competent to enter the Corporation Market for the exercise of their legitimate functions. As regards the activities of the police in the College Square, he said that the police drove some people out of it but the Square was not closed to the public. Difficulties having been created by some people, he thought it desirable to depute the Market Sergeant to keep a watch. Concluding, he said that he was having the legal position examined and would take such action as he might be advised.—Free Press.

SWARAJISTS DISAPPOINTED.

reference back to the Council of State and even the Secretary of State, and the speaker did not want the Bill to meet the fate of the Reserve Bank. But as the sense of the House would probably be in favour of a Select Committee he would make some general observations. He regretted that neither the Government of India nor His Majesty's Government had any scheme for the expansion of the Territorial Force. The increase of 204 men in the Force was no progress at all. Only ten lakhs of rupees were being budgetted for the Force. The explanation given in their despatch was that Government did not wish to face the danger attendant upon an indiscriminate expansion of the Territorial Force. "What are these dangers? If they are based upon a distrust of the Indian people then earlier the Government removes these suspicions as to the liability of the Territorial Force the better for the Government." Mr. Roy finally expressed the opinion that this Force would never progress until it was detached from the military control of the Adjutant-General and put under civil control. Its budget should also be separated from the military estimates.

GOVERNMENT'S POSITION.

Col. Gidney explained that Government's decision to limit the liability of the Auxiliary Force was not based on racial grounds but by the necessity of avoiding economic disturbance both by Government Departments and commercial concerns if their employees were to proceed for service outside their area. The motion asking for the appointment of a Select Committee would only delay progress of the Bill and as he saw no useful purpose would be served by it he opposed the motion.

Pandit Hirdayanath Kunzru gave additional reasons in support of reference of the Bill to a Select Committee. He asked why there should be a distinction between the urban units as men of the same social standing would be available for service, and why provision had not been made for periodical training for the members of the urban units after the compulsory period of enrolment had been passed.

Mr. Young did not know what the sense of the House was. But he agreed to the motion of Mr. Neogy for a Select Committee. He also accepted the next motion for a Select Committee on the Auxiliary Forces Bill.

The Assembly then adjourned till tomorrow.—A. P.

COLLECTIVE PURCHASING BY AMERICAN COMBINES

Washington.—The Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives has approved of the Bill introduced by Newton to permit collective purchasing by American combines of rubber, potash and sisal which is "under control by foreign countries."—Reuter.

Karachi, February 15.—Hinkler who is flying to Australia left for Allahabad at seven this morning.—A. P.

LORD OXFORD DEAD.

(Continued from page 7).

pelled by his own party's electoral losses in 1910 to rely largely on Nationalist and Labour votes, Mr. Asquith leaned to the Radical in foreign and Imperial Policy and in matters of Defence he acted up to the Liberal Imperialist principles of which he had been the Standard bearer while in Opposition. When the world crisis came in 1914 he had to translate speech into action, with a hesitating Cabinet, and a still more hesitating Party behind him. He like Sir Edward Grey, had been lulled into comparative optimism by the speciously reasonable attitude of Germany in the Balkan negotiations; and he was confronted by a strong in the Cabinet, including Mr. Lloyd George, who at first refused to see cause in the threat to France for British armed intervention. His public language was eminently worthy, of the occasion. On July 30 he told the House of Commons that the issues of peace and war were hanging in the balance; it was of vital importance that Great Britain who had no direct interest at stake, should present a united front, and speak and act with the authority of an undivided nation. On August 5 the day after the war had begun he himself moved the first vote of credit for £100 million maintaining "the war has been forced upon us." The fight was to fulfill a solemn international obligation; secondly to vindicate the principle that small nationalities were not to be crushed.

WAR WAS FORCED UPON US.

In response to a public demand he brought Lord Kitchener into the Cabinet as Minister of War surrendering to him the seals which he had himself held for over four months and he gave him a wide discretion in conducting the war by land. As the fervour of the early months of the war died away, many troublesome questions embarrassed Mr. Asquith and his Government. Besides the anxious problems of the Dardanelles Expedition, he had to consider whether the system of compulsory service had not become inevitable. The uneasiness in the country immediately increased and there was a pronounced demand for broadening the basis of Government. After some hesitation he invited the Unionists, the Labour Party, and the leaders of the two Irish Parties to join him in Office by forming a Coalition Ministry. The formation of the Coalition did not stem the agitation for compulsory service and Mr. Asquith was compelled to introduce compulsion as universally applicable to males between the ages of 18 and 41. These measures caused the resignatin of Sir John Simon, the Home Secretary. The basis of his Ministry was rudely shaken in the summer of 1916 by he loss of Lord Kitchner at Sea. Lord Kitchener's place at the War Office was taken by Mr. Lloyd George. The War Council initiated under his Liberal Government was continued with very little modification save in personnel under the Coalition; and the final authority remained with the Cabinet. It was felt that a small body sitting daily, with power to act at once without reference, was essential for the proper conduct of the war. Mr. Lloyd George demanded the establishment of such a body with himself as one of its members, but without Mr. Asquith. Mr. Asquith refused Mr. Lloyd George's ultimatum and so Mr. Lloyd George resigned. Without him, Mr. Asquith could not clearly carry on, and he himself resigned the same evening, being succeeded by Mr. Lloyd George. So ended a Premiership which had lasted nearly nine years and left an ineffaceable mark on English History.

HIS RESIGNATION.

After his resignation Mr. Asquith took his seat in the front Opposition Bench: but he disclaimed being in any sense the Leader of the Opposition, and affirmed that his one concern was to give the Government the benefit of his experience. In 1918 he became more critical. He lost his seat in the Election and did not come back to Parliament till February 1924. For a time he seemed to recover his hold on the country; but in the last half of 1920 and 21 there was a set-back. After this Mr. Asquith devoted his energies to literary pursuits and published a volume of "Occasional Addresses."

In January 1925 it was announced that the King had approved the dignity of Earldom being conferred on Mr. Asquith. The prospect of a Peer as the Leader of the Liberal Party was viewed with apprehension by many Liberals. Mr. Asquith accepted the Peerage and at the same time announced his intention to retain the Leadership so long he could count upon the loyalty of the rank and file.

A PEN PICTURE.

A contributor to the "Daily Mail" not long ago gave the following pen-portrait of Mr. Asquith.

"Mr. Asquith," he says, "is not an imposing figure except in action. His clothes never seem to fit him thoroughly—his trousers always appear rather baggy, his inevitable morning coat seems too small, and his waistcoat gives one the impression of being worn because it is comfortable. To a stranger his clothes are in keeping with the man as he leans back indifferently on the front bench. They indicate him as a member not anxious to cut a distinguished figure, as one who is quite content to be among the rank and file of a large Parliamentary party. But that impression is dissipated when Mr. Asquith rises to his feet. Then the personality of the man shines forth, and the most casual eye can see what makes him a power in the House of Commons. From his first dozen words it is apparent that thought one may dislike him, it will be impossible to ignore him. His manner varies with the occasion. It is generally ruthless. He will brush political friends aside with the same rough verbal gesture that he uses to foes. He does not go out of his way to be conciliatory."

The late Mr. Stead summed up Mr. Asquith's character as "sombrely virile". In argument he is level-headed, alert, logical and unimpassioned. His vigorors intellect is able to grapple with the most subtle problems and complex intricacies of a given case and to reduce it to the simplest language and most vivid expression. He is never flamboyant, and is never, to quote a well-known descriptive touch, "intoxicated with the exuberance of his own verbosity." His voice is musical and resonant. Like the passionless irresistible strength of a glacier. Mr. Asquith's speeches carry conviction to his most determined opponents who unable to worst him in logical deduction and exposition, resort, as has happened more than once, to abuse and vilification. Not that there are not those who look upon Mr. Asquith very differently. But time will give the true perspective and there is little doubt that, in the Right Honourable Herbert Henry Asquith, England has a statesman of whom the country may well be proud and who will be counted amongst the greatest statesmen and Prime Ministers of a country which has produced the most eminent in history.

DEMONSTRATION AGAINST SIR ALFRED MOND

YOUNG STUDENTS PUNISHED

Baghdad.—As a sequel to the demonstration against Sir Alfred Mond and party last week, the Cabinet has passed a special ordinance providing punishment of flogging subject to the maximum of twenty-five lashes for students under nineteen years of age taking part in the illegal assembly or attempting to disturb public peace.—Reuter.

WAGES AND HOURS OF COTTON SPINNERS

NEGOTIATIONS WITH MANUFACTURERS

LONDON, Feb. 15.

The General Committee of the Federation of Master Cotton-Spinners Associations have received the report of the subcommittee, which has been negotiating with the Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Association with regard to the wages and hours. Official statement has not been issued but it is understood that all associations in the Federation with the exception of Bolton Spinners who are handling Egyptian cotton have decided to tender the operatives a months notice demanding alteration in the wages and hours agreement in the American yarn section.—Reuter.

DELHI FINE ARTS EXHIBITION

AN OPPORTUNITY TO ARTISTS

The Secretary of the Delhi Fine Arts Exhibition Society writes:—

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala have extended their patronage to the Fine Arts Exhibition to be held at Delhi with effect from the 20th instant, for its furtherance and well being. The prize donors are:—

The Hon'ble Sir Bhupendra Nath Mitra, the Hon'ble Mr. S. R. Das, the Hon'ble Mr A. N. Stow, Chief Commissioner, Delhi, Rai Bahadur L. Sultan Singh, R. B. L. Moti Sagar, Vice-Chancellor, Delhi University Rai Bahadur L. Madho Parshad, Seth Lakshmi Narain Gadodia, A. C. Bose, Lala Raghbir Singh.

Those of the artists all over India who have not as yet sent in their exhibits are cordially requested to do so by the 15th instant.

MATCH BETWEEN SCHOOLS AND M. C. C.

LONDON, Feb. 14.

Grahamstown.—A cricket match between Schools eleven and M.C.C. resulted in a draw. Schools continuing their first innings scored 291, Byron making 101 and Owen Smith 55. Freeman took six wickets for 53, M. C. C. in the second innings made 204 for five wickets, Legge contributing fifty and Wyatt, not out sixty-one.—Reuter's Special.

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MR. VALLABHBHAI PATEL

TWO RESIGNATIONS CONTEMPLATED

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 14.

It is reliably understood, says the "Sandesh," the local vernacular daily that Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel, President of the Gujerat Provincial Congress Committee and the President of the Ahmedabad Municipality, will resign his post as President from the Municipality in connection with the no-tax campaign that is shortly to be started at Bardoli under his leadership as he may have to devote his full time at Bardoli to conduct the campaign when it is actually launched.—Free Press.

LIBERAL AMENDMENT REJECTED

LLOYD GEORGE'S SUGGESTIONS

LONDON, Feb. 14.

In the House of Commons agreed to address in reply to the speech from the Throne. They rejected the Liberal amendment by 310 to 140, demanding further measures to develop national resources, to deal with unemployment and to solve the slum problem. Mr. Lloyd George suggested the establishment of economic general staff and expressed o[illegible] if certain things were done Britain would not only recover her old position but transcend anything ever before achieved.—Reuter.

PURSE TO MR. NARIMAN

COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

A meeting of some prominent residents of the North of Bombay was held on Monday last at Damodar Hall Parel, Mr. F. J. Ginwala presiding. The meeting resolved to form a committee called "The Nariman Purse Fund Committee" with powers to add and to authorise the committee to take all necessary steps to collect a decent sum for presenting a purse to Mr. K. F. Nariman on behalf of the North of Bombay (B. T. F. G. Wards) in appreciation of his services to the city of Bombay.

The following office-bearers were elected:—

Chairman:—Dr. M. D. Gilder, M.D., M.L.C. Vice-Chairmen:—1. Dr. S. S. Batliwala, 2. Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, 3. Seth Velji Lakhamsi, 4. Mr. F. J. Ginwala. Treasurer:—Sheth Gordhandas Goculdas Morarji. Secretaries:—Dr. M. B. Udgaonkar, Dr. M. S. Bilpodiwalla, Mr. G. N. Sahasrabudhe, and Mr. C. K. Subramanyam.

Those that are desirous of joining the committee in order to help the collection of funds are requested to communicate to the Secretaries at Damodar Hall, Parel, Bombay 12. Contributions may be sent to any of the office-bearers directly or may be given to volunteers who will go round with tickets.

SOUTH INDIAN UNION

CONGRATULATE MR. NARIMAN

The annual general meeting of the South Indian Union, Bombay, was held on Sunday, the 12th instant at 4 p.m. at the Union premises.

The President Mr. N. S. Krishna after recapitulating the activities of the Union during the past year, expressed satisfaction on the increase of membership and other activities.

The meeting adopted the annual report and statement of accounts and passed the following resolution congratulating Mr. K. F. Nariman on his acquittal in the Back Bay Libel Case:—

"That this General Body Meeting of the South Indian Union, Bombay, do heartily congratulate Mr. K. F. Nariman on his splendid victory in the famous Back Bay Libel Case and appreciate his tremendous courage, single-handed fighting and enormous self-sacrifice in the vindication of public right.

The office bearers for the current year were then elected.

WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Feb. 15.

Widespread rain has fallen along the Himalayas and in the submontane districts, extending from the East Punjab to North Bengal.

Yesterday's low pressure area over the Punjab and Central Provinces has become unimportant. The temperature is falling in the central part of the country. United Provinces and Bihar but is still above the normal in Assam and Bengal.

Chief amounts are:—Darjeeling: Jalpaiguri. Purnea, Darbhanga and Patna quarter of an inch; Gorakhpur, Allahabad and Lucknow half: Benares and Bahraich quarter: Bareilly, Mukteswar, Mussoorie Chakrata and Dehra Dun half; Sutna quarter: Ludhiana one and a half and Simla quarter.

Forecast:—A decrease in the Punjab, United Provinces and Bihar and an extension into Assam.—A. P.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay visited the Children's Home at Umerkhadi on Tuesday, the 14th instant.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and Lady Wilson dined with H. H. the Aga Khan at Rio Club in the Hospital Fete Grounds on Wednesday the 15th inst.

DEMAND FOR A LAND MORTGAGE BANK

DHULIA TALUKA COOPERATIVE CONFERENCE

(From A Correspondent.)

The Conference of the rural co-operative societies in the Dhulia Taluka of the West Khandesh District was held at Dhulia on Sunda last in the had of the District Local Board. The conference was held under the auspics of the Taluka Development Association. The proceedings were conducted under the presidentship of Mr. M. C. Kelkar one of the leading co-operators of Khandesh. He did not wish to follow the time honoured custom of making a long speech in the beginning as in his opinion the movement having taken a deep root in the Taluka no sermons on the ethics of co-operation were necessary.

Mr. B. R. Ransing, the Honorary Secretary of the Association, in his opening speech traced the history of the movement in the Taluka by citing some figures which disclosed that it was not till the opening of the Branch of the Provincial Co-operative Bank at Dhulia in the year 1922 and the District Branch of the Central Co-operative Institute in the year 1923 that the real progress of the movement began in the Taluka. Out

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

TO-DAY'S FORECAST.

(By KAM, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Jocthabhai Labaddas.)

SIGN OF ZODIAC. AQQUARIUS.

If to-day is your birthday, you are a warm admirer of ancient arts and crafts, and a passionate admirer of modern living and kicking specimens of God's art. You will earn well and spend equally well, but in gaining the object of your heart you will meet with reverses, as "Fate will dissent, and step be-we-t", and you will almost be heart-bu[illegible] as in the following verses:—

"Her scarlet mouth and her onyx eyes,
Her braided hair in its silken sheen,
Were surely meet for a Lover's prize,
But Fate dissented, and stepped between".

Only the hope—the hope that, a wise man has said, always beats in the human breast, (of course of both sexes)—of gaining her at some future date will keep your broken heart from pulverisation. You are, ordinarily, in world's affairs, as brave as a lion; but in this heart's affairs, you are chicken-pox hearted, and cry like a babe. This bodes no good for you, or for Bharat Mata. India expects every man to do his duty towards Eve, you will sometimes humorously say; but if you spend even one-tenth of the energies for securing Swaraj you will be a "persona grunta", and will get one of the highest plums of offices in the good days that are coming. And those woo have spurned or jilted you will come to you literally falling to your knees. Remember God and all will be well. Knock this into your brain: God enters by a private door into every individual—if one door shuts, another will open". Try to invite Him—for His immanation into your broken heart, instead of wasting your youth in entering by private doors into questionable places, and break your heart and soul thereafter.

of the total working capital of the societies amounting to Rs. 4,86,000 the figure of local deposits was Rs. 1,13,600 or roughly 25 per cent. Though this figure was a gratifying one when the period of the real progress is considered, he observed that the societies must persist in their efforts to increase their local capital.

Mr. V. V. Garud, President of the District Institute, moved the first resolution which recommended the introduction of the share system in the rural societies Rao Bahadur Dange supported the motion which was carried.

The second resolution requested the local Municipality and the District Local Board to move the Government to apply the recently passed Cotton Market Act to the Dhulia market which was one of the biggest centres of cotton in Khandesh. Mr. B. R. Ransing moved this resolution Mr Uttamrao Patil of Morane seconded the resolution.

The third resolution requested the Government to help the District for the inauguration of a Land Mortgage Bank for this District so that agriculturists would be able to get long term loans for various purposes.

The fourth resolution requested the members o the societies not to be content with the business of money lending only but to undertake such further steps in the movement such as the joint purchase of their agricultural and other every day requisites and co-operative sale of their produce. Mr. C. N. Sahasrabudhe Senior Inspector of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank, moved this resolution Mr. V. V. Garud, seconded it.

The proceedings were wound up by the President by exorting those assembled to see that they carried out into practice what they have discussed and resolved in this meeting. After a hearty vote of thanks to the Chair and other prominent persons the proceedings terminated.

Koennecke, the aviator who is flying to Japan, who landed at Sankrail on the 11th, brought his machine to Dum Dum Aerodrome from Sankrail this evening.—A. P.

DISTRIBUTION OF PROVINCES ON LINGUISTIC BASIS

KARNATAK'S CLAIM AT ALL-PARTY CONFERENCE

Messrs. Shrinivasrao Kanjalgi and P. R. Chikodi have addressed a statement to the members of the All-Party Conference, Delhi.

It is a matter for gratification that the representatives of all the political parties in the country have decided to meet together and draft a constitution for the future administration of India. There is no doubt that the proposed constitution will play an important part in moulding the destiny of the country for a long time to come. We, therefore, request you to consider carefully and incorporate the principle of the distribution of provinces on linguistic basis on which the people of this Province are very keen.

The people of Karnataka though the least vociferous, have not lagged behind in expressing their clear and definite wishes in this matter. In May 1920 the first All-Karnatak Political Conference was held in Dharwar under the presidentship of the distinguished statesman Mr. V. P. Madhava Rao. This Conference definitely formulated this demand of the people in a separate resolution. The keenness of the people on this matter could be judged from the fact that such a politically backward province sent over 800 delegates to the memorable Nagpur Congress and unanimously put their demand before that august body. It was really a red-letter day for the people of Karnataka when the Congress not only admitted the principle but gave a separate Congress circle for this province.

KARNATAK'S CLAIM

Since then the potential powers of Karnataka are being exhibited in every field. The various educational, social, and literary activities during the last decade are a clear proof of the new consciousness among the people.

Karnataka is at present distributed thus:—Belgaum, Dharwar, Bijapur, and Karwar form a part of the Bombay Presidency and are linked to Marathi-speaking districts: Bellary and Anantapore in the Madras Presidency and are linked with the Andhras; Salem, Coimbatore and Nilgiris are tagged to Tamil Nadu; the Mangalore district is also in the same presidency and is pressed between Tamil Nadu and Kerala; Coorg, though not big enough to form an independent administrative unit is a province by itself. Thus, it is clear, how people with one language and one culture have been unnaturally divided to the permanent detriment of their development.

If all the above-mentioned districts are put together, they comprise an area of 43,615 square miles with a population of about 8,211,780 souls, and will yield an annual revenue of Rs. 3.5 crores.

It will be seen from the above facts that from every point of view—population, area, and revenue—Karnataka is entitled to be an independent administrative unit. So far as the Congress is concerned, as we have said above, it has already done what it could do. In the A.I.C.C. meeting held at Bombay in May, last year, while considering the question of Sindh, a resolution was adopted that "a beginning may be made by constituting Andhra, Sindh and Karnatak into separate provinces." Dr. Annie Besant, Mr. Vijavaraghavachariar, Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar and Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar who have now published their drafts of the future constitution of the country have all incorporated this principle of provinces on linguistic basis. We hope, this just and natural demand will meet with the approval of all of you and will be incorporated into the future constitution of India that is being drafted by you and will finally result in the formation of a United Karnataka Province.

SUBURBAN RAILWAY ADVISORY COMMITTEE'S MEETING

The meeting of the Suburban Railway Advisory Committee of the Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association was held at its office on Saturday the 4th February 1928 at 3 p.m. (S.T.) under the Chairmanship of Khan Bahadur P. E. Ghamat when the following resolutions were passed:—

Rresolved that the Railwayy authorities be approachd and requested to widen the footsteps of overbridges.

Resolved that the attention of the Railway Authorities be drawn that the Committee is of opioion that no train on main line should run with 4 cars.

Letter from the Secretary Thana Railway Passengers Association sending several suggestions for consideration of the Suburban Advisory Committee, viz: extension of journey on Season Tickets by Express Trains for which ordinary fares are charged but disallowed by the Chief Traffic Manager G. I. P. Railway. It was resolved that the matter might be referred to the Chairman of the Railway Advisory Committee.

Provision of Double dial Electric Clocks on the Island Platforms: It was resolved that the Agent, G. I. P. Railway, be requested to provide Electric Clocks of Double Dial on all important stations.

HAKIM AJMAL KHAN MEMORIAL FUND

DELHI TO CELEBRATE AJMAL WEEK

(From "Chronicle" Delhi Edition)

DELHI, Feb. 11.

It has now been accepted on all hands that a most fitting memorial to the uncrowned King of Delhi, Hakim Mohammad Ajmia Khan would be to put the Jamia Millia Islamia National Muslim University on a firm financial footing. Almost all prominent leaders have given their full support to the appeal for a fund of Rs. 8 lakhs, issued by Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. Ansari, the Congress President. It is gratifying to note that the work of collecting funds for the Ajmal Memorial Fund has already been started in Delhi and for the last two or three days Dr. Ansari, Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad, Maulana Mohamed Irfan, Secretary, Jaimatul Ulma-i-Hind and Principal Zakir Husan have been busy with this work. They have so far collected several thousands of rupees for this Fund.

It has now been decided to celebrate the next week as "Ajmal Week" in Delhi.

EARL HAIG'S WILL

LONDON, Feb. 15.

Earl Haig's will refers to his diaries in connection with the great war and authorises his trustees to publish them and other papers at their discretion.—Reuter.

LONDON, Feb. 14.

TEA GARDEN SHARES

STRONGEST AND SAFEST INVESTMENT.

Strongest and safest investment now-a-days is only in Tea Shares. On the average during the last fiv years cotton and jute industries have managed to declare a dividend of only 15% while the Tea Companies in India declared dividend ranging from 15% to 350% (average 80%). The following table will show the paid up capital in the four principal industries in India:—

Name of Industries	Paid Up Capita
Tea Industry—.....	Rs. 48,01,05,528/-
Cotton Mills	Rs. 44,65,78,125/-
Jute Mills	Rs. 20,71,01,460/-
Coal Mines.....	Rs. 14,57,61,720/-

We have come to know that some shares of the Lohar Valley Tea Co., Ltd. are still available at par and will be closed very shortly.

The Company is a promising one. New Nurseries are being prepared with the best Manipuri seeds of Messrs. Planters Stores & Agency Ltd. The Management have proposed to complete 300 acres at the end of 1929. Any one willing to purchase shares of the Company may apply to Messrs. Aryan Planters Agency, 219, Bow Bazar St., Calcutta.

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LORD ASQUITH

(Continued from Page 6.)

fers ease to conflict, and has none of that joy of battle which is characteristic of his brilliant lieutenant. His eye does not light up with any fine frenzy, and no tide of hot compassion engulfs him. He has little imaginative vision, a cold distrust of idealism and sentiment, a dislike of anticipating the future. You cannot get him to look into the middle of next week. He takes the situation as it presents itself, and deals with it honestly and plainly. It is the habit of the barrister who gets up his case overnight. Perhaps it would be more true to say that it is the habit of the judge, for the temper of his mind is wholly judicial. Nor has he that impulse of a compelling "moral fervour" which gave such driving power to Gladstone. He never believes—as Gladstone believed or as Cromwell believed—that he is a vehicle of Sinaitic revelation. He is saved from the self-deception which that frame of mind so easily involves, and he is too scornful of pretence to "walk on moral stilts." Mr. Roosevelt's talk about Armageddon and "battling for the Lord" would be as unthinkable from him as Mr. Roosevelt's vulgarities about being "as bully as a bull moose." No man strips his speech so bare of appeals to emotionalism, ignorance, or passion. He will have no falsifies. He will talk neither to the gallery nor to the side boxes, but to the general intelligence. If you cannot be reached by a plain tale and a clear argument, then you must go elsewhere. He has no lollipops for you. He brings you no jokes, and leaves fireworks to children. He is the russet-coated captain who must be taken for his merits, and not for a gay livery. If you will have him on these terms, good. If not, then there are other candidates for your patronage and support.

A MAN OF NO AMBITION.

Nor has he the ambition which is the spur of lesser men. It is true that his aims have always been high. I have been told by one who knew him well when he was a boy at the City of London School, and whom he has since honoured, that young Asquith came to him one day and asked him to test his knowledge of the House of Commons, its members, and the seats for which they sat. His friend asked him the motive for such apparently idle knowledge. "I am going to the Bar and into Parliament," was the reply "and I intend to be either Lord Chancellor or Prime Minister." But ambition in the sense of reaching beyond himself he has never had. He was conscious of great powers, marked out a path for himself, and went forward to the goal without hurry of self-assertiveness. No statesman ever came to greater distinction with less pushfulness and self-advertisement, or with a more deliberate avoidance of the arts of the damagogue. He leaves the limelight to those who love it. He has a wholesome scorn of limelight, and a dislike for all the insincerities and affectations that make for popularity. His public bearing is somewhat stiff and unsympathetic. It is the attitude of one who is always on guard over himself, who fears that geniality is only another word for weakness, and who refuses to wear his heart on his sleeve for daws to peck at. He does not invite enthusiasm nor easily respond to it, and if he makes a railway journey he avoids wayside demonstrations and draws the window-blind of the carriage.

NOT AN INTELLECTUAL MACHINE.

It is the custom of his enemies to speak of him simply as an intellectual machine. "He talks like a barrister from a brief," said Mr. Chamberlain bitterly in those memorable days of the Protectionist revival when Mr. Asquith pursued him from place to place and blew his case to the winds. It is true that his mind moves with a certain mechanical exactness and perfection. It is always adequate, never excessive. It wastes nothing and lacks nothing. Throughout, this intellectual mastery has been apparent. His master at the City of London School, struck by the boy's command of lucid speech; Jowett at Oxford, impressed by the undergraduate's capacious understanding; Sir Henry James, attracted by a statement of a case which some unknown junior had drawn up in three days, and which James declared might have taken three weeks—all bore witness to an incomparable intellect. In the House of Commons it is almost as though it works apart from his personality. See him at a time of crisis, wedged in the front bench between his lieptenants, his movements restless, his face a little flushed, his hands passing now over his knees, now across his coin. One might imagine him flustered and beaten. He rises. It is as though a machine gun has come into action. Every word finds its mark. His sentences seem to pour visible destruction into the ranks of the enemy. There is no rhetoric, no appeal to party passion, none of the sophistry with which Mr. Balfour loves to cloud his purposes, not a breath of emotion—nothing but the resistless logic of a powerful mind, that marshals its resources with incomparable case and certainty. There have been more fascinationg figures in the House. There has never been one more completely its intellectual master, nor one who gave the mind, as distinct from the feelings, a sense of more entire satisfaction

But to regard him simply as an intellectual machine is wholly to misapprehend him. Behind the machine is a man of rare probity of character. Perfect honesty in politics is as uncommon achievement. When it is attempted it does not often lead to the front benches. A calculated honesty may do so, but I speak of real not of simulated honesty. And if it does miraculously arrive there it does not often survive the disintegrating influences of office. It did so in the case of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, and it has done so in the case of Mr. Asquith. Mr. Asquith has not, it is true, the fundamental conviction of his predecessor: his roots are less deep in the democratic soil. Campbell-Bannerman was

"True as a dial to the sun
Although it be not shin'd upon,"

but Mr. Asquith has not that instinctive certitude in great crisis. He trusts his intellect where Campbell-Banserman trusted his faith. His inferiority is spiritual, and when he fails, as in the case of the South African War, he fails, like all the men of the Jowett tradition, because, trained in a purely academic view of politics, he bases himself upon the calculations of the material factors and motives of expediency, and is deaf to the promptings of the primal instincts of men. But if his mind works within a more limited circumference than that of Fox or Gladstone, it is within that range marked by a rare integrity of purpose and performance. No man is more scrupulously loyal to his word, more exact in the fulfilment of his engagements. It is not enough to fulfil the letter: he must fulfil the spirit. It is not the judgment of others that he fears, but the judgment of his own mind.' He can stand abuse and slander and misrepresentation with cold and silent disdain for he has that type of mind which is more at ease when it is attacked than when it is flattered. In the days when he used to be pursued with the cry of "Featherstone"—a crime for which he was no more responsible than I am—he used to stand silent with folded arms and head flung back in scornful challenge until the storm died away. He would not stop to explain or reply. And so in that great scene in the House after the Parliament Bill had triumphed, when for an hour the Opposition howled at him like 'shrieking dervishes,' he uttered no word of resentment or anger, made no appeal for fair play. He bore the outrage with a certain noble detachment of bearing, struggled with patient endeavour to gain a hearing, and when Lord Hugh had triumphed and he had to sit down defeated, he did so with only one sentence of grave and dignified protest. His persecution by the militant suffragists has been borne with the same disciplined restraint. He does not reply or argue. He will keep his bond. He will neither subtract from it nor add to it though they pull the knocker off his door and the epaulettes off his shoulders.

ALBERT HALL INCIDENT.

But when he suspects that he has misled the public then he is profoundly moved. The Albert Hall incident came nearer to breaking him than any episode of these stirring years. His speech contained a passage which was construed into a declaration that if the Liberals won the election the King would create the Peers necessary to pass the Parliament Bill. The truth about that passage will perhaps never be known. But we know that Mr. Asquith had no guarantees from the King on the point. He won the election, but that misunderstanding stood between him and the nation. Other men would have slurred it over with a light hand, and trusted to the development of events and the forgetfulness of the public mind. He was urged to leave the facts to reveal themselves with the progress of the dram. But no, whatever befell he must clear his account with the public. Those who saw him in those days know how unnerved he was—how he paced his room, agitated and distressed. He went down to the House on the opening day of the new Parliament, and in terms as bald as he could make them announced that there were no guarantees, and that guarantees in such circumstances would have been unthinkable. Never was there such a cold douche for a triumphant party. It seemed as if the victory had vanished into thin air—as if Samson had pulled the temple down over his doomed followers. The members went out into the lobby and discussed the date of the next election. And for weeks the pall of that desolating speech hung over the sky of the new Parliamet.

This meticulous sense of honour governs all his public conduct and all his dealings with Parliament. No public man has eaten fewer of his own words than he has done. This is due not only to the probity of his mind, but to the precision of his speech. He does not spill over with words. They are weighed and counted, and every one has its specific value. His vocabulary has little colour and no poetry. It is copious and sufficient, but formal and professional. He "does not hesitate to assert," and he will "venture to deny." He has even been known to speak "with no uncertain sound," and the guarded locution "if and when" is so frequently on his lips that I have heard of the gayer spirits of the House making bets on its appearance in any given speech. He 'uses words,' in fact, 'not as a luxury, but with business-like directness,' and for the simple purpose of making himself understood, and no man ever succeeded better. His brevity is as remarkable as his lucidity. As Lord Morley says of Tacitus, he seems to aim at putting a book into a chapter, 'a chapter into a page, a page into a sen-

(Continued on next page.)

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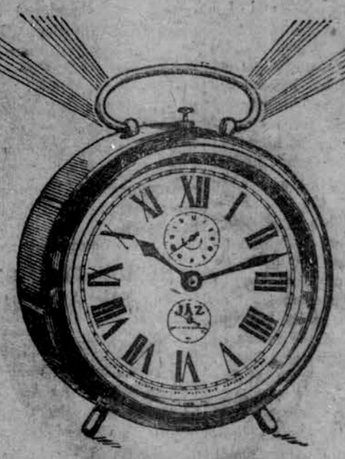

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BOMBAY UNIVERSITY AND PLEADERS.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I crave the hospitality of your paper to publish the following letter in which I have tried to ventilate the legitimate grievance of the Law students. Most of the degree examinations of the University of Bombay take place in March-April, the results are declared in May and earlier part of June and Convocation meeting is convened not in the last week of June but in the third week of August. Similar is the case with regard to the October examinations. Examinations take place in the first week of October, results are declared in the first two weeks of November and degrees are conferred not in the last week of November, as it ought to be, but in the last week of January. On what principle, the University delays calling the Convocation for clear two months after the results of the examinations, none but itself can conceive.

But the students who have passed the Second LLB. examination have to suffer a great deal for the loss of these two months. It is not merely a sheer waste of time and energy on the part of the budding pleaders, but it is a matter of gross injustice on the part of the University to cause them an enforced unemployment without any cause whatsoever for full two months after their results are declared.

The case with the other degree-holders is uite different. The B.A.'s M.A.'s and the B.S.C.'s can get themselves employed or join the LL.B. Class without waiting for the degree for two months. Similar is the case with other degree-holders. Even the M.B.B.S. students immediately after passing their examination can begin their practice or get themselves employed in any hospital or service. But the unfortunate LL.B.'s are not allowed to practise unless the High Court issues them Sanads. The High Court never issues Sanads unless the diplomas are presented to it. Thus, even the High Court, whose business it is to dispense justice, shares the injustice that is being done by the Bombay University to the pleaders' class. Either the High Court should issue Sanads to the successful students of the Second LL.B. examination immediately after their results are declared, or the Bombay University should confer degrees, at least to the LL.B. students, soon after the declaration of the Second LL.B. examination results so as to remove their legitimate grievances. Who is coming forward, whether the Bombay High Court or the Bombay University, to effect the desired change in the present state of affairs to remove the standing injustice (and that too, earlier) is to be seen. I hope that both the bodies will put their heads together and remove this 'block' from 'this year' without appointing any Committee or Commission for that purpose, which is both unnecessary and undesirable.—Yours, etc.,

A LAW STUDENT.

WANTED A PERMANENT LABOUR BOARD

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With the experience of the past few years, it is now obvious that the disputes between Labour and Capital (the workmen and their employers) are to arise very often and with the every-day growing depression of trade, on one side, and the growing consciousness of their rights on the part of labourers, on the other, such disputes, as is the present local Mill strike, will be frequent and will always take serious forms resulting in loss, both, to the industries as well as to the labourers themselves and not less to the local trade. The public safety and convenience are also in danger on such occasions.

Recurring lock-outs really hamper the progress of a country, socially as well as financially. And it is the duty of utmost importance of the Government, chiefly and the leaders of the country to find out a way to solve this difficult question and make some effective and permanent provision to stop such troubles or to control them to some appreciable extent.

I am, therefore, of opinion that firstly the workers striving to do good to the ignorant labourers should get themselves chosen as their (labourers') leaders, in whom they are prepared to place complete confidence. The labourers will no doubt select such persons for their leaders as have worked impartially for their good, not less for the general interests of their employers, as, for the continuous progress of the country, both Capital and Labour must go hand in hand and either of them must not try to ruin the other for mere selfish motives. If there is injustice or selfish aggressiveness on the part of either party, it must be strongly resented, discouraged and put a stop to by all fair means. The men who bear this in mind and work accordingly are the only fit persons to be called labour leaders.

When there is thus a definite number of really deserving men selected by the labourers as their leaders, there will be very little chance of difference of opinions between the leaders themselves, which afford a good ground for the other party to tighten their grips faster. This will also facilitate putting forward the side of the workmen by a unanimous front.

But to avoid such frequent strikes and to settle any disputes amicably before they take the form of strikes it is necessary to form a permanent Board or Council of the chosen Labour leaders and the representatives of the capitalists owners under the powerful and influential hand of Government. This Board should be constituted of two Government representatives and five Labour leaders and five representatives of employers. This Board or Council should be called "Bombay Labour Board" or "Bombay Labour Council." All disputes should be referred to this Council for amicable settlement.—Yours, etc.,

N. B. PARULEKAR.

LORD ASQUITH.

(Continued from previous page.)

tence.' The result is that no one can afford to quote him loosely against himself. If he does, he is impaled on the question, "When did I say that?" And there is no answer.

Few men seek less to score merely dialectical points, for, unlike Johnson, he does not argue for argumentative victory, but for practical results. But if he is attacked no one can deliver a more smashing blow. He does not suffer fools gladly, and his retorts to idle questions are apt to be abrupt and rough. "Arising out of that answer, may I ask the Prime Minister, etc.?" "The hon. gentleman's question does not arise out of my answer." Or: "Am I to draw the conclusion—?" "The hon. gentleman may draw what conclusion he likes," and as the heavy jaws snap together one seems to see the head of the unhappy questioner disappear within.

It would be unfair, nevertheless, to conclude that he is hard and unsympathetic. The manner is hard, it is true, but it is a manner that is worn as a shield. Sometimes we get behind the shield, and discover a man of sensitiveness and humanity. There was such a moment towards the end of the great coal strike. For weeks he had been labouring to bring about a settlement. Then one afternoon he came into the House from one of the innumerable conferences. At once he rose to make a statement. As he proceeded the air seemed to darken. His story was of failure, and the sky became overshadowed with the menace of an incalculable catastrophe. He made a last appeal to the patriotism of masters and men, and then speaking of his own efforts that had failed his head fell, his voice sank into a broken whisper, he stopped. With a struggle he finished his sentence and sank into his seat. I have only seen one man unmanned in the House of Commons. It is significant that it should have been the man who is supposed to be the hardest metal of all. But, indeed, the iron mask is only a public disguise. "He is so good-tempered," is the verdict of the one who probably knows him best, and I have been told by the uncle who took charge of him and his brother after their father's death in Yorkshire that to comradeship between the two boys was never broken "even by the lifting of an eyebrow."

AS PARLIAMENTARY LEADER.

As a parliamentary leader he will take rank with the highest. He has not the omnipotence of Pitt, nor the eagle flight of Gladstone, nor the Oriental magic of Disraeli, nor the fascination of Mr. Balfour. But he has a rare combination of qualities that make him invaluable as a leader in these days. Not the least of these are what one may call "negative qualities." A brilliant woman once said to me: "Asquith has three great virtues. He has no egotism, no jealousy, and no vanity." His freedom from jealousy is one of the rarest and most precious virtues of public life. When Gladstone offered him the Solicitor-Generalship he declined the office. He would not take the post that belonged, in his opinion, to another, nor—though his relations with Campbell-Bannerman had been very strained as the result of their profound differences on the Boer war—did he support Sir Edward Grey in his attempt to send "C.-B." to the House of Lords in 1905. And all the efforts of the enemy to drive a wedge in between him and Mr. Lloyd George have failed. There is nothing in the history of this time more pleasing than his loyalty to his brilliant colleague. Without his unselfish support and the authority of his unrivalled logic, Mr. Lloyd George would have achieved nothing. It is Mr. Asquith's supreme claim to the nation's gratitude that he has never placed his own personality in the light of the national interests. He has brought no axe of his own to the parliamentary grindstone, nor has he imitated the example of Disraeli in surrounding himself with third-rate men as a chorus to his own heroic role. He yields a place in the sun to all who can do the work that needs to be done, and envies no man the plaudits of the crowd. Perhaps, indeed, he drives his team with too light a rein, leaves them too much latitude for personal exploitation, is, in a word, too easy-going.

But his freedom from all paltry motives has made him a perfect instrument for the great reconstruction that he has carried through. It has kept his mind receptive to the vision and initiative of others. He is himself the least experimental and adventurous of men; but he has brought to the schemes of his colleagues a disinterested criticism, and a powerful judgment governed by a high sense of public duty, and only his stability of mind and constancy of purpose could have made those schemes possible. There have been many greater political seers: there has been no greater political engineer.

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BOMBAY THURSDAY FEBRUARY 16 1928

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BOMBAY MILL INDUSTRY.

(Continued from Page 6.)

wages is not the only factor that has to be reckoned with in considering the present position of the mill industry in Bombay. The mills which cannot be worked without loss even when the workmen are not to be paid wages for their labour are beyond redemption. They must be considered too rotten to be saved. To try to save them is to ruin the whole industry. If the machinery is such as deserves to be thrown on the scrap-heap or if the mills' affairs are grossly mismanaged no reduction in the labour cost will be able to prevent that mill from closing down, unless the boom period of 1920 returns.

INTERNAL COMPETITION.

When the agitation for the protection of the Indian textile industry was started, it was represented by the spokesmen of the Bombay millowners that it was only the Japanese competition that was killing the Indian mill industry. Now the Bombay millowners have come to realise that they were making too much of the Japanese competition and that in doing so they had been overtaken by a sudden fright. This consciousness is reflected in the recent articles appearing on the subject in the "Times of India." "The main difficulty of the Bombay mills,' it says, "is that the cost of their manufactured article is too high; they are being undersold in the bazaars not only by the Japanese, but by upcountry manufacturers. If another substantial measure of protection were granted to the Bombay mill industry it would inevitably tend to increase the cost of the manufactured article, which is already higher than the community is willing to pay, and it would not improve by one iota the position of the Bombay mills 'vis-a-vis' their upcountry competitors. It must be constantly borne in mind that Bombay's upcountry rivals, as the Tariff Board pointedly indicated, are responsible for a much greater part of the woes of the local industry than most people have hitherto imagined." By the way it may be mentioned here—that while the Bombay millowners were holding the Japanese competition solely responsible for the woes of the local industry and had laid all possible emphasis on their grievance against Japan in their statement before the Tariff Board, the fact of the internecine competition was exposed by some labourites and brought to the notice of the Board by the Bombay Textile Labour Union. At that time the "Times of India" was merely echoing the Bombay Millowners' outcry against Japan without taking any cognisance of the fact of internal competition. Now it has arrived at the right premises but is drawing a wrong conclusion. If the mills in Bombay owe their present plight to a great extent to their upcountry rivals, the remedy suggested by the "Times of India" is of very little use so far as the Indian mill industry as a whole is concerned. By reducing their costs the Bombay millowners may be able to meet competition from other parts of the country, but what will be the fate of the upcounry mills? The very fact that the competition from the upcountry mills is felt by the Bombay mills shows that the supply of cloth of certain varieties and yarn of certain counts exceeds the demand for them. So long as the supply continue at the same rate the competition is bound to go on. If the Bombay mills beat their upcountry rivals in the competition, the latter will find themselves in the formers' present position. It will be just like driving rheumatism from one part of the body to another. The Bombay mills must be saved, but they should not be saved at the expense of the upcountry mill industry. The latter enjoy certain natural advantages in production and distribution, so the former can avoid competition only by specialising in the production of finer cloth and yarn of higher counts which are not turned out by the mills in the mofussil. India has to import piecegoods and yarn, and the Bombay mills have an ample market if they prepare themselves to meet foreign competition. The trade depression is not confined to India alone. But even in India the condition of the Bombay mill-industry is much worse than that of the upcountry mill-industry, the latter being carried on still profitably.

OVER PRODUCTION A FACT.

Although the Bombay Mill-Owners' Association denied in their evidence before the Tariff Board that overproduction was a cause of the trade depression, the fact that there has been overproduction is proved by the admission that Bombay's upcountry rivals are responsible to a great extent for the present plight of the local industry. An elementary knowledge of economics is enough to show that only overproduction can bring about this state of affairs. The upcountry mills are catering for the wants of the upcountry people and still the Bombay mills are turning out the same sort of goods though their cost of production is higher. There is no overproduction, it is true, if the total production of cloth and yarn is compared with the quantity of piecegoods and yarn consumed in the whole country. India has annually to import a large quantity of cloth to satisfy such needs as are not satisfied by the cloth produced in the Indian mills. On the other hand, the particular varieties of cloth produced in the Indian mills are supplied in larger quantities than the demand justifies. Had there been no over-production in this respect there would have been no keen competition between the Bombay mills and the upcountry mills. The salvation of the Bombay mill industry lies in avoiding this overproduction, which they can do only by specialising in such varieties as are not produced by the upcountry mills and at present are supplied by foreign countries. During the boom period the Bombay mills were able to sell their cloth and yarn without having to face competition from their upcountry rivals, because they had not solely to depend upon home market. Yarn and cloth from India were then in demand in Persia, Mesopotamia, Egypt, East Africa and other parts of the world. These markets were, however, captured by foreign rivals and the exports ceased. That the condition of the Bombay mill industry grew worse and worse in the same proportion as the export trade was lost, can be easily proved from the export and import trade figures since the boom. Traced to its origin the present depression may be said to be due to the loss of foreign markets which led to the congestion of goods in the home market. Although it is true that the Japanese imports grew apace in recent years, the quanity of Japanese cloth imported in this country is very small as compared with the total quantity of cloth both imported and home manufactured, required by the people of India. Japan gave a more severe blow to the Bombay mills in the export trade than in the home market, and no protective measures against Japanese incursions in the home market will have any effect on the Japanese competition in the foreign markets. As regards the rapid increase in the Japanese imports, it may be said on the testimony of figures that its effect on the Lancashire imports has been more pronounced than that on the sale of Indian piecegoods and yarn, so far as the home market is concerned. The foreign markets available to the Bombay mills during the boom period have been captured by Japan as well as by Lancashire and some other countries, Japan's share of course being considerable. The idea of sending an Indian Trade Mission to the countries where there was formerly good demand for the products of Indian mills was suggested after the enquiry instituted by the Tariff Board was concluded, and surely it was a step in the right direction that such a mission was sent abroad. Without presuming to anticipate the result of the Mission's efforts I may, however, state here that the case for the reorganisation of the Bombay mill industry will be immensely strengthened as a result of the Mission's enquiry as to causes of the absence of demand for Indian manufactured cloth and yarn. The surplus which could find customers in foreign countries ceased to be in demand there, because the products of Indian cotton mills could not successfully compete with foreign goods in quality and prices. If the lost export trade has to be recaptured competition will have to be offered in quality and prices. Of course, facilities for shipping, trade, etc. will help to some extent, but the success will mainly depend upon how far the industry is overhauled and rationalised. For, it is futile for the Bombay mills to expect that they would ever be able to dump their surplus goods on the foreign markets with their present quality and prices.

(To Be Continued).

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Londoner writes in "Forward" under January 12:—

Last week's "Sunday Work", commenting on the treatment meted out by the "Daily Herald" to a statement issued by Pundit Motilal Nehru in reply to Mr. MacDonald's latest advice to the Indian people, says:

"Courage has never been a noticeable quality of the conduct of the 'Daily Herald' under its newest regime. Cowardice, on the other hand, was never more obvious than in its treatment of Pandit Motilal Nehru's reply to Mr. Ramsay MacDonald on the Simon Commission question. We print this reply in full on our second page. In Thursday's 'Daily Herald' it was vouchsafed three small paragraphs. We invite comparison between the Indian leader's full statement and the 'Daily Herald's' version.

"This will show that the official organ of the Labour Movement has been guilty of suppression and consequent misrepresentation. Our contemporary is now a sufficiently frequent practitioner in these methods to make the charge commonplace, but point is added in this instance, by reference to the 'Daily Herald' (December 31) when a statement by Mr. MacDonald was boosted as "Striking Declaration." It is to this statement by Mr. MacDonald, that the leader of the Swarajist Party replies, and his reply is vouchsafed sixteen lines. Those in control of the official organ condemn themselves as afraid to face their opponents view of the facts."

In order that Indian readers may realize the new game of the "Daily Herald" we hereby reproduce the few lines which the "Daily Herald" picked up from the long statement.

"Asked, while passing through Paris, by a Press representative what would be the effect of Mr. MacDonald's last statement on India, Pandit Motilal Nehru replied, that 'All-India that matters has already answered that question.'"

He maintained that "the British Parliament has taken upon itself the framing of a Constitution for India, and not left India to it herself."

The Simon Commission could not, even if it so desired, recommend full responsible government for India, as the Indian States and the Army were outside the province of its inquiry."

SUPPRESSION OF NEWS.

The "Daily Herald," thus, at a critical moment in the history of Indo-British relations follows the practice of the Capitalist Press in suppressing Indian news however true they may be, and howsoever important they may be from a news point of view. It is no good sending letters of protest or attacking the "Herald" in the columns of the Indian Press; there is, however, one remedy which may produce some result if done with thoroughness and unanimity throughout India. There are members of the British Labour Party who are now in India, and who are there in the roles of apologists for the policy of the Official Labour Party. The object of their mission, is two-fold. First of all, they will try to see if Nationalist India could be made to accept the imperialist policy which, Lord Birkenhead, with the full concurrence and approval of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and his followers, is trying to impose on India. Failing that, they will try to see that India, despairing and losing faith in all British Parties should not altogether take up an anti-empire attitude. They will try to impress on the Indian public that the Labour Party has done all this under duress and that the Indian Nationalists should give Labour a change to come back to office and power and await results. Now all this is sheer and blatant propaganda and indeed very injurious at the present moment when the Indian Press is not supplied with correct information from England. As the official "Daily Herald" has sunk so low as to refuse to publish a reply from the recognised leader of the Indian Nationalist Movement whose interviews have been widely sought by Continental and American Papers of very high standing, it is time for Indian papers to pause for a moment and to see if they cannot forego "copies" for their papers from these Labour members who may be urged to see that the "Daily Herald" at least does not pursue these mean tricks of the Capitalist Press. Last Summer Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru along with others was very disgusted to think that the "London Times," which a few years ago had raised him to the sky, would not publish a letter protesting against "Mother India" containing influential signatures. Now the "London Times" never claimed to be a wholehearted friend of India. The "Daily Herald" does, and yet it has started the game which even from a newspaper point of view, is not fair. There is one remedy clear, and that is that the Indian papers should refuse to publish anything from British Labour members, except where the subject matter has a distinct news value and of special interest to the Indian Public. Such arguments as may be put forward that Indian papers should not follow the mean practice of the "Daily Herald" and London papers would not deceive anybody that Indian papers cannot unite on such a simple boycott as this. It must be done now when the Labour members are specially in India to mislead and dupe the Indian masses with false promises and misleading advice.

RUSSIAN BOGEY IN THE BRAIN

VON WIEGAND ON INDIAN SITUATION

COMMUNALISTS PERPETUATE BRITISH RULE

There is little spirit of open revolt in India against the 150 years of British rule. India is almost sewed up in a fine-meshed net of British secret intelligence services through which Russian communism has so far penetrated but little into the 320,000,000 Indian masses. The reaction of the Nationalist movement in China and its successes does not appear to be nearly as strong as reports from various sources have indicated. This is the view of Karl Von Wiegand in "Detroit Times."

I have travelled from Rangoon, in Burma in the East of British India, to the borders of Thibet, through Calcutta, Benares, Allahabad, Agra, to Delhi and Bombay. I have found few signs of an organized revolutionary movement against the British that would in the slightest correspond to the Nationalist movement in China, the organized pressure for independence in the Phillippines or even the very subterranean growing spirit of revolt in Java against Dutch rule.

Hatred of and hostility to the British and British rule, I came across aplenty, but neither magnetic leaders who attempt or can inspire the Indian masses with the flaming spirit of national freedom, or organizations or movements that at present nor in the immediate future need give England any great anxiety unless the mentality of the Indian peoples should undergo a sudden miraculous change through inspiration from outside sources.

BRITAIN FEARS RUSSIA IN INDIA.

Britain fears Russia more in India than it does the more than 300,000,000 of Indians. And Britain was never so on the alert in India as it is to-day against Moscow influence and propaganda.

On the 1,400-mile frontier line from the Burmese-Chinese border in the East to Beluchistan in the West, a fine-toothed police, military and secret service barrier has been erected. In the East against the radical British-hating Chinese Nationalists in the West against Russian secret emissaries from Turkestan or through Afghanistan.

Lynx eyes of police, military intelligence and customs services watch for arms. You may not bring even a tiny small-calibered lady's pistol into India nor, for that matter, a radio, lest it get into the hands of some native who might pick up Russian propaganda with it. The smuggling in of a revolver is punishable by five or more years of imprisonment. In parts of British India even long knives or daggers may not be sold to the natives.

So rigorous is this watch for arms that Captain McCollum, a prominent British army officer, motoring from Indo-China through Asia and the Balkans to Calais with two American cars, who arrived in Rangoon with me, had his revolvers and sporting rifles taken from him despite military permits. Not till the central government at Simla gave the necessary orders were they returned to him.

The Indian masses are as disarmed as the Russian masses under the Soviet Communist rulers in Moscow. That is why a British civil, military and police apparatus in India of less than 70,000 white British hold a country of 320,000,000. That does not include between 140,000 and 15,000 native troops in the British imperial army or 229,000 natives in the Indian, police service, which everywhere is officered, directed and controlled by white British.

The safety of British rule in India, however, when the spirit of national freedom is stirring all Asia, does not rest nearly as much on British prestige, which is declining, or on those 70,000 white British, as it does on an incredibly dense ignorance, slavish mentality to archaic customs, grotesquely religious befogged mind, lack of national consciousness and utter disunity of the Indian peoples.

India is very much astir—at times recently almost aflame—but against herself, not against British rule. The religious wars between Hindus and Mahomedans in recent months have claimed more than 306 dead and almost 3,000 wounded. The weapons used were knives, clubs and stones.

CIVIL WAR HAUNTING MANY.

If both sides had arms it might be the beginning of a devastating period of religious wars in India corresponding to the thirty years war in Germany. Reports of these riots have erroneously been intespreted in some papers abroad as being against the British.

As long as Hindus and Muslims are at each other's throat as now, British superrule in India is safe and India's freedom and independence must remain a mirage. The cause of these conflicts reflect the fanatical bigotry and religious beliefs with which every thought and action is colored and motivated, and the childishness of the Indian mind.

Were unity between Hindus and Muslims established and the present religious fanaticism transformed into the same degree of a spirit of fanatical nationalism, the hour of the end of British rule in India might be near despite the lack of arms among the masses.

MEET LITTLE SUCCESS.

Russian Communist propaganda so far has had little success in India, despite the fact that millions own no more property than their loin cloth and would have nothing to lose under communism. There is a small Communist party, but it hardly counts. The very fundamental requirements for communitic soil is utterly lacking. That is a sense of equality of all men and women or desire for it.

The rigid caste system in India has erected age-old barriers against that way of thinking, that have not yet come down. Then there are few labour unions or organizations, fruitful channels through which Communist agents like to work.

Unlike China, where the masses, especially in the cities, are organized into countless secret societies through which mass effect can be had, the Indian masses have few organizations of any kind.

Confusion of tongues of 222 langua and dialects, cosflict of religions—th are about 2,000 sects—diversities of ra distinctions of caste, do not make a go field to work even for the clever and subtle Russian agent, especially with an imperial government, on the alert and a watchful police.

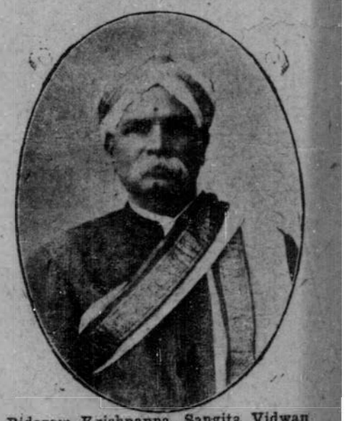
But, should the religious conflicts be ended which now absorb all attention, and unity between Hindus and Muslim be established startling developments would come in India within the next few years.

SCHOOL FOR KARNATAK MUSIC

BIDARAM KRISHNAPPA'S APPEAL

Mr. Bidaram Krishnappa writes:—

The construction of the main building known as "The Model Sri Rama Mandiram" near Jagan Mohan Palace, Mysore City, is almost complete and the opening



Bidaram Krishnappa, Sangita Vidwan of the Mysore Durbar who is shortly giving performances in Bombay.

ceremony thereof has been arranged to come off in about a couple of months hence. As an adjunct to this, it is now proposed to add another building with a view to establish a Music School for teaching both Vocal and Instrumental Music so as to be within the reach of rich and poor alike and also to afford convenient accommodation for distinguished Hindu Musicians from mofussil coming to Mysore.

(Continued in Column 3.)

(Continued from column 6.)

A suitable site adjoining the above Mandiram has already been purchased and plans and estimates are under preparation. Roughly, this additional block costs about Rs. 15,000. A sum of Rs. 3,000 has been included in the above estimate for the Inauguration Ceromony.

I need not say that almost 50 per cent. of the cost of the construction of The Model Sri Rama Mandiram (Rs. 25,000) was met through my own musical performances given in various parts of Southern India for over four years.

My Life's Ambition is that this school premises should be an accomplished fact as early as possible. I dare say, this will be the first of its kind in India and an Institution to which every Indian should be proud of. I am sure that a cause so noble and so useful as this, will meet with the sympathy and support that it deserves and that the enlightened and the charitable public will see in rearing up this Institution, an act as much of consecrating their own lives as of maintaining the spirit of devotion and of generosity.

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